THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XVIII.—Vol. III.] *For* MAY, 1805. [New Series.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, &c. &c.

IT has been said by more than one celebrated writer, that the genius of the arts and sciences hangs on and enervates the arm of the warrior: but nations are preserved or overcome as well with the sword, as by other instruments and means. It is at all times good to contend with the same weapons as the adversary, when they are acknowledgedly powerful. That whatever embellishes a country, and elevates its character, must ever deserve our praise and admiration none can deny; but there are persons who for a moment might consider a time of warfare as not a proper season to speak of the charms and attractions, nor to recommend the cultivation, of the fine arts. Athens and Rome did not fall into decay because they engrossed the arts; these were only the concomitants of wealth and luxury, and therefore, were the sufferers in, and not the harbingers of their ruin. Barbarians have not prevailed over polished nations merely because they were ignorant in this respect, or despised the arts. They have always succeeded in their bold designs from their numbers, their precipitation, their contempt of danger, and the insatiable desire of possessing those riches which nourish the arts. Numerous instances may be cited of the existence of nations being prolonged from the knowledge of them alone. With us it cannot be a doubt that the prosperity of the arts, as well as the sciences, is of the highest importance. The arts enrich as well as polish a nation, and in the present condition of the mercantile world, we could not long maintain our rank in it without the product of the arts. The cultivation of the fine and liberal arts improves our taste in every thing; and it is from this source, more than from any other, that we have gained the opinion, allured the favours, and consequently shared the wealth of almost every country on the face of the earth. But there is a circumstance, as new as it is imperious, to dictate the policy of our encouraging and cherishing the growth and improvement of every useful and ornamental art. We have an enemy (would we were only allowed to say *a rival*) who contends with us in arts as much as in arms. He would be viewed as an *Augustus* as well as an *Alexander*. By conquest he has obtained possession of the finest models in architecture, painting, &c. and he would invite and draw to Paris, as to another Rome, the assiduous artist and the inquisitive traveller, and thereby, while aiding the pursuits of the one, and gratifying the curiosity of the other, lay every city in Europe under a tax or a degree of subjugation. It behoves us, therefore, to compete with our antagonist in this design, as well as in his more serious one, knowing, as we do, that the arts in a commercial point of view, enrich us in peace, and defend us in war. It is inconceivable what sums of money were formerly sent out of England to purchase pictures and prints, when we began to have a taste and a desire for them, and yet had no artists among us to execute them in a satisfactory style. This eagerness to obtain the works of eminent artists, brought those artists themselves in time to reside with us, thereby exciting an emulation in our countrymen. So great has been the improvement (no doubt from correspondent encouragement) in painting, engraving, and sculpture, in England, that without vanity or partiality it may be said, we are in this respect behind no rival nation whatever. With the fruits of the pencil, indeed, notwithstanding the increase of painters, the demands of the wealthy will always remain to be supplied; but of those of the graver, vast numbers are yearly exported, and thereby they contribute to swell the influx and the sources of the nation's wealth. It is not within the scope of our memoir, to enter into the influence painting may have on the other arts; else might it be shewn how much trade, in a variety of shapes, has been benefitted by the encouragement and improvement in this. It is only meant to have it understood, how much the British nation is indebted to British artists for increasing its wealth, and enhancing its honour and reputation. Among these, and at the head of them stands Benjamin

West, Esq.; and this station he is entitled to, as well from the vast number and variety of his works, as from their intrinsic value. When we reflect on the saying of Aristotle, "How long is art, how short is life!" we consider this gentleman as singularly happy, in as far as he may be desirous of living admiration and posthumous glory. If it were not to be thought bordering on the profane, we might say, the power of creation has been delegated to his hand. The list of his works, which with difficulty has been obtained, we shall publish at the end of this sketch, as a rare instance of what can be achieved by a man of genius and application. It is a curious record of professional diligence, and ought to be preserved: we believe no age, no country ever produced the like. If a person would ask him how he has spent his life; he has only to take the inquirer into one room in his house, and in the words of Sir Christopher Wren, say, "circumspice." Michael Angelo lived to the age of ninety, Titian to that of ninety-nine: the works of these great painters are deservedly admired, but we can have no conception they bore any proportion in number with those of Mr. West. That, however, is not all. We never have heard of his undertaking any subject, against which he has been provoked like *Nealces* to throw his pencil.* Merit will always excite envy as well as emulation; but we have never heard of the envious in his train, endeavour to decry any one of Mr. W.'s productions as destitute of merit. We can of ourselves express our partiality for some one or other of his pieces; and while we are thinking of his death of Wolfe, his La Hogue, his picture of the death of the stag, or the rescuing of Alexander III. his Phæton soliciting Apollo for the chariot of the sun, his Thetis and Achilles, his King Lear and his daughter, and his Regulus, we are unable for the moment to take any of the rest into the imagination. Of this last mentioned piece, it is deserving of remark, that it was an early subject of his labours; it was painted more than thirty-five years ago. On this occasion, an anecdote occurs, which may be deemed worthy of relating. When this piece was finished, numbers of persons of rank went to see it, among the rest the late and highly accomplished Earl of Chesterfield. After he had looked a great while at the picture, he inquired if Mr. West was at home and to be seen. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he sent in word, that Lord Chesterfield wished to speak with him. He was ushered in. "Well," says he, "Mr. West, I am glad to see that we have such a painter among us, as can produce a picture like that I have been some time viewing. It has, however, one fault: and you can't mend it: nor would I have you try." "What can that be my Lord," said Mr. West, with great curiosity to learn it. "Why, the fault is," said the facetious peer, "that it was not painted a hundred and fifty years ago, for then the world would value it as it ought to be." This was a great and a deserved compliment, as every one will say, who has seen the picture; which now is in the possession of the first personage in the kingdom. It was observed before, that pre-eminence in any one, will stir up envy. The great Phydias was hated for his excellence in the art. Mr. West has in one instance experienced the malignity of this passion. The circumstance is no otherwise deserving of notice, than as the biographer is acquainted with the real fact. Mr. West conscious of the uprightness of his conduct, thought it unnecessary to make any reply to an insinuation thrown out by a paragraph in a public newspaper, two years ago, that Mr. West was desirous of taking an advantage of the council of the academy, by exhibiting a disguised picture a second time. No reasonable person could for a moment suppose that an artist covered with professional laurel, would have a spark of vanity to gratify in a case like this: or that the exhibiting one picture more or less, should add to, or lessen his reputation. A groundless imputation is thrown out in a diurnal print; always desirous of *calling names*, if in any respect eminent: the censure, however unfounded, runs from paper to paper, and truth always slower in its pace than falsehood, does not overtake

* We are told by a writer of an after-age, that Nealces laboured in vain on the portraiture of a horse, not being able to satisfy himself in duly representing the foam of his mouth; when his patience being tired out, he took up his sponge, and threw it at the canvas, which falling luckily on the exact and critical part of the picture, effected completely by chance, what he was unable to do by design.

it, till it is tired in its course. The idea, however, of misleading the judgment of the council, was soon after done away, and the fullest satisfaction offered to the worthy president, for any uneasiness his mind might have felt upon the occasion. More than twenty years ago, a picture was finished for Lord D—, the subject Hagar and her sick son: that nobleman's son dying soon after, who was supposed to have a little likeness to the young figure in the piece, his Lordship could not bear to look upon it. He exchanged it for another with a picture dealer, and Mr. West availed himself of the opportunity of purchasing it. He made a considerable alteration in it, in above half of its extent, and wholly took out one figure and substituted another. He has done the same thing we understand with many of his pictures, and as well as the date of the first painting on them, has added that of the period of the alteration. Such alterations may be conceived adviseable, some on the score of matured judgment, improved taste, change of costume, or allured fancy: but from whatever motive he may be prompted to do it, a painter has a right to make what changes he pleases with his own works. Mr. West, it seems, was confined by indisposition, and, therefore, not enabled to explain to the council what he had done to the picture. Envy's green eye had perspicacity to discern the two dates on the canvas, and obtained the rejection of the picture for that season. The true state of the matter was afterwards explained by the artist to the council, and the next year the picture was readily admitted. It would, therefore, be a pity and regret, that any person, whether at home or abroad, to whom the talents of Mr. West are known, should be led to form the unfavourable opinion of his probity, as a man not being equal to his skill as an artist. So far, however, from this circumstance having lessened him in the estimation of those who know him, we are persuaded, that in the qualities of integrity he may be put on the list with another great painter, *Metrodorus* of old, the Athenian, who was unanimously chosen to bring up the children of Paulus Æmilius, as well as to adorn his triumph by the matchless trophies of his pencil. It is a maxim "Say nothing of the dead but what is good," we add, *Say nothing of the living, but what is true.* We do, we will adhere to this maxim. We will take up no characters of whom we cannot speak the truth. Biography of living persons has some exceptions to it. It has the air of adulation when you praise; and of envy or malice, when you condemn. We have cotemporaries, at whose conduct in this respect we blush. The Universal Magazine shall never be the vehicle of incense to those whom we know in our hearts to be worthless. We will select only such characters for our observations, as we think deserve well of their country; such as merit imitation; or deserve public notice for their public conduct.

Benjamin West, though a native of America, is not only claimed by England as her painter, but as her subject also. He was born at Springfield, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania. He is from a branch of the family which distinguished itself in the wars of Edward the Third. They settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, during the reign of Richard the Second. They embraced the quaker principles about the year 1667, which had not then been long adopted. A Col. James West, one of his ancestors, and who distinguished himself in the battle of Worcester on the side of the republicans, is supposed to have been the first of the family who embraced quakerism. In Seward's Anecdotes is a letter from the renowned John Hampden to him. On the second visit of the celebrated William Penn, to his own province in America, denominated by him Pennsylvania, the greater part of Mr. West's family went the voyage with him. His grandfather and grandmother had previously crossed the Atlantic ocean, having accompanied the benevolent Penn in his first visit to the new colony. The present Mr. West is the son of Mr. John West, and is the youngest of ten children. His turn for painting was discovered while he was very young, and at the early age of sixteen he was allowed by his family to follow it as a profession. It may be said of him, *Faber suæ fortunæ*, for the savings by his diligence in painting portraits and historical pieces in Philadelphia and New-York, by the time he had attained the age of twenty-one, enabled him to repair to Italy, that seat of the ancient and modern arts, and where genius never fails, like the bee, to lay in its stores for future occasions. In his way to Rome, Mr. West disembarked at Leghorn, and

there from the house of Messrs. Jackson and Rutherford, at the factory, had the advantage of a recommendation to Cardinal Albani and others of distinction at Rome. Through this honourable channel he was introduced to Raphael Minges, Pompio Battoni, and many eminent artists in that capital. From frequent interviews with these persons, and from the kindness of Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, in obtaining for him an easy access to every thing that was new and precious in the art, he was enabled to bring that knowledge of the profession he had already acquired to the Roman standard of taste, which by common consent of the scientific is allowed to be indisputable. This to Mr. West was a kind of Normal school where masters themselves regulate their judgment, and acquire a confidence, which both facilitates their labours, and puts them out of the reach of being disturbed by the fickleness of other persons fancy, and the vascillating opinions of those who are in search of perfection, but know not where to find it. It is said that his mind was so affected and lighted up by the novelty and grandeur of what he saw within the walls of this once proud city, that his health was greatly affected and impaired, and he was advised by his medical friends accordingly to quit Rome for a time, which he did, and returned to Leghorn, once more to benefit himself by the kindness of his friends, and to bathe in the sea. His mind soon recovered its wonted vigour, and he again repaired to Rome to prosecute his studies. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Poussin, attracted most of his attention, and it is not difficult to discern that the style of two of these masters has entered considerably into the character of some of his compositions. A second time his health declined, and for the third time he took up his temporary residence at Leghorn, where again recovering as before, he did not think it proper to go back to Rome, but made the gallery of Florence the school of his further instruction. Now a more serious illness than before interrupted his career, and confined him more than six months to his room and bed, ultimately terminating, by the resolution of a fever, in a tumified ancle, for the cure of which he was obliged to submit to an operation. During this anxious and painful period, Mr. West received many friendly and condescending attentions from the late Lord Cowper, Sir Horace Mann, the English minister at Florence, as well as from several Italians of distinction. His time, though spent in a sick room, was not wholly lost to him; for he employed a great part of it in reading, drawing, and composing historical subjects. As soon as he was able he tried the effects of change of air, and visited Bologna, Parma, Mantua, Verona, and Venice, which places contain the valuable works of Correggio, Julio Romano, Titian, Caracci, and other celebrated masters of the Venetian and Lombard schools. With an invigorated health, and an enriched mind, he for the last time visited Rome. While here, he completed two pictures, one of Cymon and Iphigenia, which the connoisseurs spoke very favourably of, and affirmed to be full of promise. Not without some apprehensions of a relapse, he resolved to take the first favourable opportunity of seeing the country of his ancestors. In the company, therefore, of Mr. Pattoune, a gentleman of great taste in painting, he commenced his journey to Paris and London, making Parma, Genoa, and Turin, in his way. He was admitted to inspect some of the best pictures in the hotels of the nobility of Paris, where he was much gratified, and reached London in the month of August, 1763. He lost no time after his arrival here, but set about gratifying his desire to behold the best specimens of architecture and paintings the country contains. For this purpose he paid a visit to Oxford, Blenheim, Bath, Fonthill, Wilton, Windsor, and Hampton Court, at which latter place he amply surveyed the Cartoons by Raphael. There was nothing very flattering in the state of the arts at this time, to induce our young traveller to fix his permanent residence in England, and he was actually preparing to return to Philadelphia, with the view of fixing himself in that city, and professing the art of which he now had made himself a skilful master. He was informed, however, that in the following April an exhibition of painting, sculpture, and architecture, would be opened at the great room in Spring-garden, to which place he was invited by Mr. Reynolds (afterwards Sir Joshua) and Mr. Richard Wilson, to send the two pieces he had painted while at Rome; as also another portrait of General Monckton, which he had executed during the winter for that meritorious officer. The favourable reception by artists and the public, of these the first European fruits of his pencil, and the assurances

made to him that he could not fail to advance in proportion as he should be known, induced him to relinquish the idea of returning to the other hemisphere. In this same year, a lady of the name of Shewell, of Philadelphia, to whom Mr. West had been in a manner engaged, left that city in company with his father, and arriving in London a few weeks after, they were married and settled in London. By this amiable lady, (who has not the happiness, however, to enjoy a good state of health), Mr. West has two sons. Though both draw with ease and correctness, it is in the hand of the eldest only, we have sometimes discovered the pallet. Mr. West, however, will not, like Tintosett, leave a variety of unfinished pictures for his sons to complete. He is methodical, regular, and philosophical, in every thing he undertakes. While his imagination is warm on the subject, he devotes his hands to the lively impulse, and never lays by a work to be forgotten, but preserves it in his mind or under his eye, till it is finished. The exhibition at Spring Gardens, already spoken of, was formed in 1760, by artists, and in five years afterwards they became incorporated. Mr. West was elected a member, was soon appointed a director, and constantly exhibited his works there, till 1768, when a plan which had been framed for an institution of greater magnitude and importance, and which had been submitted to the King, was approved of by his majesty. Mr. West was fixed on as one of the four artists named, to receive the royal approbation and instruction for carrying it into effect. To Dr. Drummond, then archbishop of York, Mr. West owed the advantage of having been introduced to the King. He had painted for that prelate, Agrippina landing at Brundusium with the ashes of Germanicus, and this picture which Dr. D. laid before the king, was the honourable passport of the artist to royal favour.

This was the occasioning of his majesty commissioning Mr. West to employ his pencil on Regulus, which work was the first of his exhibitions at the Royal Academy, on its opening in 1769. Mr. West has the best title to be named a *supporter* as well as a *founder* of the new academy, for there has not passed a year since its commencement in which he has not exposed some of his works for public entertainment and private instruction. This constancy in his labour, a facility of execution arising from profound skill, together with the enjoyment of good health, since he has resided in England, have enabled him to shew such a list of his own works as we will venture to say was never produced by any master before, ancient or modern. It would seem not only as if he were the child of his art, but the art itself his child. He has an affection for it, no wonder therefore that he has exhibited it at all times in such engaging, such enchanting forms. As his pictures are all chaste, so have his manners been always highly moral. He has never thrown away an hour in noisy riot, nor in idle dissipation. He has a charming little villa, in Berkshire, his Tusculum; but he has not much leisure to enjoy it. The duty he has to perform as president of the academy, together with his professional avocations, engross almost the whole of his hours, though many of them "consume the midnight oil." For what is called pleasure, or pleasurable parties, he has no time to spare. His mind derives recreation by withdrawing a short time from a large painting, a picture of profound and varied composition, to a smaller one, the subject of which is more familiar and easy of execution. His soul is in his profession, which is the reason so much of it appears in his living figures. When we gaze on his Achilles now exhibiting in the academy, it is not necessary to see Thetis and Petroclus to know they are by him, and occupy his thoughts: in short we may say of him what Charles II. said in character of John Riley's works, "*he paints both inside and outside.*"

Mr. West has passed a good deal of his time at Windsor, in the neighbourhood of which place his country-house is situated. For many years he has enjoyed the countenance of royalty. If the king is not so fond of this noble art as some of his ancestors were who have filled the throne of England, he at least admires it sufficiently to profess himself the protector of it. His majesty's reign has not been a passive one, war has engaged more than one half of it. Peace is the nurse of the noble arts. No painter ever executed half the works for a king as Mr. West has done, and we doubt not to the entire satisfaction of his majesty. It has been no uncom-

mon thing for a king to confer a title upon a painter of transcendent merit. Charles the first, James, and Charles II. did it. Foreign sovereigns have ennobled and otherwise exalted eminent painters, and we think it justice and policy to do so. Who deserves such a recompense more than the men who spend their lives, we might say shorten them, by a sedentary profession which embellishes and enriches their country. In all probability such an expectation has never entered the thoughts of the subject of these remarks. If his modesty (as is probable) be equal to his merit, he would say any outward mark of royal favour would be above his deserving, and he would flee from it. But honours and royal favours of that kind are too much at the disposal of a minister, who endeavours to have them conferred on persons promoting his views rather than the nation's welfare. Courtiers would tell a king they might be better disposed of than on painters. Such men ought to be reminded of the reply of the emperor Charles V. to certain courtiers, jealous of the notice his majesty had taken of his favourite painter, by conferring knighthood on him, and making him Count Palatine, and all his descendants gentlemen: "I can never want courtiers (said he) for my court, but I may not always have a *Titian* with me." Many may be illiberal enough to think that pecuniary acknowledgments are the proper and the complete rewards of a painter, however gifted. Mr. West may think so himself; for the writer is as fully unacquainted with his thoughts hereon or of the measure of his professional recompense, royal or private, as he is of the affairs of the Grand Seignior. It is from the artist's works alone that we are led to doubt whether the honours he has done his profession are not more than equal to any advantages he may have derived from it. By expertness alone he has been intitled to great gains. Protogenes painted many fine pieces, among the rest one of Jalysus, but he was seven years about it, and he lived in want till accident raised him above it. It has been matter of surprise to many that the painters of the last thirty years, by whom the art has been advanced to so much excellence, should heve been so little noticed and honoured. Except in the case of Sir Joshua Reynolds, we look in vain for especial favour or distinction A Sir Peter Lely, a Sir Christopher Wren, a Sir Robert Strange, a Sir Joshua Reynolds, were at once ornaments and pillars of their country, to ennoble such men is to ennoble the nation which possesses them. To delineate a sublime historical event by the pencil, with perspicuity and dignity, is to display a power almost divine; it may well be called the epic of the art. Is it then for want of some able writer to speak of the utility of the art, that it is not more honoured? There has been less published in our own country, on painters, than in almost any other country in Europe. In Italy, in France, Germany, and Holland, excellent lives of painters, and treatises on the art of painting have been written. Our neighbours unquestionably have hitherto held in greater esteem both professors, and the works of their hands, than we have. This, however, is not likely to be the case in future. The subject of this Memoir may be said to have contributed so largely and so happily to adorn the national temple of painting, that there can be no apprehension of its henceforward wanting votaries. It is but a duty, therefore, to transmit with honour and gratitude to posterity, the name of a man who has done so much for his country. Poetry and painting have always been termed *twin sisters*. They are now united in a Shee. Let us hope, therefore, we shall not want for poets and historians to do justice to the value of the art at all times, and particularly at this time.

As painting speaks an universal language, Mr. West has properly considered it as a powerful instrument, and therefore that it ought to be employed for moral and useful purposes. Nothing indelicate, nothing even grotesque, has issued from his pencil. His works are a silent, but impressive system of morality, piety, and patriotism.

Painting, in France, has been at times degraded and reduced to a very low ebb: witness the commencement of the late revolution when nothing but ribaldry or obscenity was observed or sought after, and yet there was a time when only they who were of noble blood were permitted to exercise this art, because it was to be presumed that all the ingredients of a good painter, are not ordinarily found in men of vulgar birth. That a good judgment, a warm and vigorous fancy, with a sublimity and reach of thought are in-

dispensible in a painter none can deny; and yet that these qualities may be possessed without the blood of hereditary nobility, we have not only the present instance before us as a proof, but many, very many others, which we could name if we were writing the lives of the eminent painters of Great Britain.

Mr. West has turned the influence of his art to the promotion of virtue. He has done his part to improve the world, by placing before the eyes of mankind the noblest examples of their predecessors or cotemporaries. It is therefore as much for the goodness of the man as the excellence of the painter that he is so much esteemed abroad, and by persons who never saw him. It was for this that he was so flatteringly followed and distinguished by the scientific of the capital of France, in 1802, when with his youngest son, he went to Paris to view the national gallery of the arts.

He was received among them in the most friendly and even affectionate manner: the central administration of the arts invited him to a dinner given in a great measure on his account. The following beautiful and classical verses were written by Lavallée one of their members, and read to Mr. West at this fraternal repast. We hope to be able to give our readers a suitable translation of them in a future number of our miscellany.

Vers lus au Dîner donné par l'Administration du Musée central des Arts, le 7 Vendémiaire an XI. à Monsieur West, Directeur de l'Académie royale de Londres.

ALORS que dans nos murs les marbres de Paros,
Les trésors de l'Attique, et le Dieu de Délos,
En triomphe portés sur le char de la Gloire,
D'Athène et de Paris confondaient la mémoire,
Mes chants audacieux célébraient les héros:
Et Barde fortuné des belliqueux travaux,
Je vis à mes accens sourire la Patrie;
Et du soldat français révélant le génie,
Mons vers, en traits de feu sur le front des palais,
Du réveil des Beaux-Arts prédire les bienfaits.

Les tems sont arrivés: désormais sans alarmes,
Domptés par notre amour bien plus que par nos armes,
Le *Germain*, fier encor des aigles de Varus,
Les descendans *d'Odin*, dans leurs lacs invaincus;
Le *Russe*, unique orgueil de sa terre infeconde;
L'Espagnol, qui d'un Monde a surchargé le Monde;
Vingt Peuples dont les tems accrurent la splendeur,
Si grands de souvenirs, de vertus et d'honneur,
D'un courroux passager abjurant le murmure,
Sont, dans nos bras pressés, rendus à la nature.

Albion manquait seule à tant de noms fameux:
Hélas! erreur commune aux rivaux généreux!
Plus ces rivaux sont grands, plus la paix est tardive:
Mais quand de l'olivier l'heureuse époque arrive,
La Guerre en expirant, pour laver ses forfaits,
Lègue à son dernier jour sa constance à la Paix.
Français! Anglais! pourquoi, martyrs d'un vain courage,
Vous charger des destins de Rome et de Carthage,
A la gloire tous deux vous avez même part.
N'avez-vous pas tous deux épouvanté César?
Contre les Sarasins déployant vos bannières,
Ensemble défendu les tombeaux de vos pères?
La Neustrie a fourni des mères a vos fils?
L'Armorique a reçu les enfans de l'Isis;
Quand la Croix dépeupla notre Europe alarmée,
Vous mourûtes ensemble aux champs de l'Idumée:
Même amour pour les Arts et pour la Liberté,
Mêmes vœux pour la gloire et l'immortalité,
Egal attachement aux droits de la Patrie,
Philosophie égale et pareille industrie,
Ambition, grandeur, infortunes, succès,
Anglais, tout vous forma les frères des *Français*,
Soyez-le pour toujours, et nous donnons l'exemple.
Enfans des Arts! vos cœurs de l'honneur sont le temple;
Soyez le premier nœud de ces nœuds solemnels,
Et de l'auguste Paix les garans éternels.
Célèbre *West!* allez, portez à l'Angleterre
L'affection, l'espoir, les vœux de notre terre.
Si la guerre jamais rallumait ses flambeaux,
Convoquez vos Bretons autour de vos Tableaux;
Montrez, Peintre savant, à leur ame attendrie
Le sang que les combats coûtent à la Patrie;
Offrez à leurs regards ce Wolfe, si jeune encor,
Frappé loin de leurs bras au ciel du Labrador;

Montrez-leur les tyrans enfantés par la guerre:
Et Tacite nouveau, ressuscitant Tibère,
Traînez-les sur les pas de la sœur de *Drusus*,
Et que leurs pleurs encor vengent *Germanicus*.
Est-ce aux rivalités que *l'Anglais* sacrifie?
D'un effroi généreux étonnez son génie!
Déroulez *Régulus*, fameux par ses bourreaux,
Fameux par sa vertu, fameux par vos pinceaux:
Tous vos chefs-d'œuvres, *West*, auront même éloquence.
Il en est un pourtant dont ma fierté s'offense:
Que dis-je? Le *Français*, quand il brisa ses fers,
En effaçant le trône, effaça ses revers.
Nommons donc, sans rougir, cette rage navale,
Bataille de la *Hogue*, aux deux Peuples fatale.
Partisans des combats! contemplez ces vaisseaux,
Ministres du trépas, ensanglanter les flots.
Voyez leurs vastes flancs tourmentés par l'orage,
Vomir l'éclair, le feu, la foudre et le carnage;
Voyez de ces volcans sur les mers balancés
Les immenses débris jusques aux cieux lancés,
Par leur horrible choc redoublant l'épouvante,
Retomber écrasés sur la vague écumante.
O *West!* de ce Tableau si leurs cœurs sont émus,
Offre ton *Age d'or* à leurs yeux éperdus;
Dis-leur: voilà les jours créés par la nature,
Les beaux jours de la paix et de l'agriculture,
Les jours de la vertu, des talens et des mœurs;
Etrangers aux remords, étrangers aux douleurs.
Puissent ainsi les Arts, en charmant notre vie,
Etre à jamais les fils de la Philosophie!
O *West!* que les Anglais, par un noble laurier,
De leurs Peintres, en toi, couronnent le premier.
La France applaudira. Milton de la Peinture!
Tes travaux passeront à la race future.
Restaurateur d'un Art si chéri d'Albion,
L'équitable avenir consacrera ton nom:
Et ne séparant plus la France et l'Angleterre,
Mêlant dans son estime et l'une et l'autre terre,
Si la postérité sent le besoin des Arts,
Et reconnaît dans Londres, aux chefs-d'œuvres épars,
Les progrès de l'Ecole à tes leçons soumise,
Elle t'appellera le *Vien* de la Tamise.

[*This Memoir to be concluded in our next.*]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN perusing the last Number of your excellent Magazine, I remarked the anxiety of your correspondent, Mr. *Clennel*, to know who Burn's "Highland Mary" was. I shall be happy if any information I can give him may lead to a more satisfactory answer to his question. Highland Mary was the daughter of a farmer in Ayrshire, who lived in the same neighbourhood with the bard. He had conceived an early attachment to Mary, but, being obliged to leave the place for some time, he found on his return, that she had died in his absence; which called forth from his muse those enchanting strains (his earliest productions) which, for their elegance and tender simplicity stand unrivalled. I have reason to think that his "Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?" was addressed by him to the same lady, when he had determined to go to the West Indies at one time, as appears in his "Life." I have not been able yet to find out Highland Mary's surname, as the poet was always very reserved upon these subjects. The whole piece is beautiful, but the two last verses deserve particular notice.

If you think the above hints worthy of publication, you have liberty to make any use you please of them, from your humble servant,

MARO.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, C. A. A. having very properly animadverted on a sermon recently preached before the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. Mr. Tyrrwhitt, the object of which was to disprove and deny the doctrine of the Trinity; I confess myself surprised, and indeed not a little grieved, that his cause should be espoused, and his conduct vindicated, by any man who professes to be a member of the church of England. Mr. T. has certainly a right to his private sentiments, but I conceive it to be a piece of uncommon effrontery, to stand up publicly before the University, on purpose to decry and bring into contempt a leading article of the church: if the doctrine of the Trinity had no ground in Scripture, and the contrary could be clearly proved, the matter would have been widely different; but the true church in all ages has uniformly given her assent to this doctrine, and I am happy to observe, that she has some friends still remaining, generous enough to come forward in justification of her injured honour. Had Mr. T. employed his talents in boldly rebuking vice, and nobly exalting his Lord and Master, instead of denying an essential part of his Godhead, I take the liberty of presuming he would have been much more profitably employed, and his auditory a great deal more edified. Mr. T. may be a very amiable character, and as head of the house of the Tyrwhitts is entitled to respect: that circumstance does him much more credit as a man, than being at the head of the Unitarians does as a Christian. Your correspondent of St. John's does not seem inclined to enter into the merits of the controversy, and as I am likewise averse to disputation, it is so far fortunate; but I cannot avoid noticing the little deference he pays to the opinion of the ancient fathers, who were for the most part men of exalted piety and extensive erudition; their opinion on subjects of controversial divinity is certainly entitled to more respect than to excite "risibility in the freshmen of Cambridge," who perhaps never read the Bible in their lives. When Peter Martyr held a public disputation at Oxford with the great men of that university, on the subject of the eucharist, they frequently objected to him the authority of the fathers. Martyr did not treat them with contempt, but proved beyond contradiction from the works of those excellent men, the truth of the doctrine he was so anxious to establish, and he was perhaps as wise and learned as any of Cambridge can boast. Your correspondent observes "all doctrines are to be believed *solely* on the authority of Scripture," but when the Bible and all antiquity agree, it is to me at least a confirmation of the truth of them. I have not at present temerity enough to set up my opinion against the uniform testimony of the church of Christ in all ages, especially when it is agreeable to the Word of God, I leave that to the "freshmen of Cambridge." If these arguments are inadmissible, I take the liberty of asking your ingenious correspondent, what other mode of reasoning he would be kind enough to adopt to settle any point of dispute, if the opponent should happen to be a churchman. Sorry I am, that the church of England is become so lax in her discipline, as to suffer members to continue in her communion who for "thirty years together" have uniformly rejected and denied, and that "on mature deliberation," every article proposed to them as a test of their orthodoxy; and which before their admission they had solemnly sworn to defend and maintain; by denying these, they give up every essential doctrine of the christian religion, and make the clerical function a mere nose of wax, to be turned and twisted in any manner they may think proper, to suit

the whim of the day, or the humour of their own fancies; this is stabbing their Saviour in the house of his friends, and acting the hypocrite with a vengeance: but I hope and trust the clergy of the church of England have not all so learned Christ. We are now to be sure living in an age of reason, and look back with sovereign contempt on the savage æra when the primitive fathers, or our noble reformers, flourished; men who firmly held the doctrines your correspondent denies, and were neither afraid nor ashamed of sealing them with their blood. "As the Ptolemaic system gave place to the Copernican," so I presume, agreeably with your correspondent's reasoning, must the religion of the Bible and the articles of our church give place to the lights of the present day; but the God of the Bible made every thing perfect, nothing can be added as an improvement of it; in this instance, at least, there is no room for the ingenuity of our modern theorists; and as to the articles, God forbid that the religious republicanism of the present day should ever be suffered to overturn and annihilate the excellent constitution of our church. "The doctrine of the Trinity and the earth's rest may both be true." This sentiment is rather too accommodating for me. The earth's rest is false, and not a Scripture doctrine, you may believe or disbelieve it as you please; the Scriptures were not written with an intention to make us philosophers, but christians. In the one case you differ only from the opinion of Copernicus, or Newton, who were likely to err, and incur no risk by so doing; but by denying the doctrine of the Trinity, you endanger your eternal felicity, inasmuch as you reject the God of the Bible, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in one essential and eternal Jehovah; this system will stand good, when the Ptolemaic, Copernican, and Newtonian, are no more. Mr. Tyrwhitt requests us to inquire, "whether any doctrine can be clear in its meaning or evidence, or be said to be sufficiently inculcated in the Scripture, which is never directly taught therein, nor cannot be expressed in words of Scripture, or any other words, without the appearance of contradiction." To answer this inquiry would lead us too far into a discussion of the doctrines of the Trinity, which your correspondent wishes to avoid: I however beg leave to differ from Mr. T. that this is a good argument for the rejection of the doctrine. In a revelation from heaven, such as the Bible is, and on so grand a subject as the doctrine in question, which necessarily includes God's eternal existence in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, is it any wonder that fallible man should not have sufficient conception of so great a mystery, much less be competent to clothe the same in words intelligible to our shallow capacities. I call upon Mr. T. or your ingenious correspondent, to prove to a demonstration the exact mode of their own existence, how the soul acts on the body, and *vice versa*, in what part of it the spirit resides, and of what materials (if I may be allowed the expression) it is composed; this union is nevertheless a matter of fact, and cannot be denied, though it may exceed our weak capacities perfectly to explain. I have nothing more to add on the subject, but that I hope and trust few, very few of the university of Cambridge, are contaminated with this ancient Unitarian heresy, which again appears to be making rapid strides among us; your correspondent says, Mr. T.'s sermon was listened to with profound attention and silence, which proceeded, I presume, not so much from the profound manner in which he treated the subject, as from the profound amazement many of the auditory were thrown into, on hearing so venerable and grave a minister, reject and deny so essential an article of their faith, and that too

in the presence of an assembled university. For the present, I remain, Mr. Editor, your's, respectfully,

Berks, April 20, 1805. G. W. B.

A Monsieur l'Editeur du Magazin Universel.

MONSIEUR,

QUAND j'etois en Italie avant que la Revolution Françoise se terminait si fatalement, je voyois *le marbre d'un travail exquis, et fort ancien*, qui fut trouvé l'an 1668, dans le territoire de Ferentine, proche les ruines d'une maison de plaisance de l'Empereur Claude.—Le père Kircher en a donné une explication abrégée, mais peu satisfactoire, dans son *Latium:* et comme il y restoit cent choses à expliquer, on s'attendoit que Messieurs Severoli, Spanheim, & Falconerie, trois illustres antiquaires, qui avoient promis d'en de'chiffier exactement toutes les parties, enrichiroient, le public de leur savantes conjectures. Mais, la mort, ou d'autres affaires les en ayant empêchés, je vous communiquérai, Monsieur, mes pensées sur cet antique, & je vous en donnerai une description aussi bien que je puis; vous vous appercévrez que mes animadversions sont differentes de celles du pere Kircher; je ne fait que rendre intelligible les choses qu'il a mal explique, ou qu'il a tout à fait ornis.

Je crois qu' Archelaus de Priene qui a fait l'ouvrage comme il paroit par l'inscription, a voulu y representer L'APOTHE'OSE D'HOME'RE, et selon cette conjecture, je prends pour Homère l'homme que paroit au haut du marbre, assis sur le mont Olympe, tenant un sceptre de la main droite, couronné d'un diadême, et ayant une aigle près de lui.—Je prends le onze figures qui sont autour d'Homère, et au dessous, pour autant de muses, qui soient là pour divertir par la douceur de leur chant. Mais parceque selon l'opinion la plus ordinaire, les muses n'etoient que neuf, je suppose que l'Iliade & l'Odyssée ont été mises au nombre des neuf Sœurs, et j'appuyes cette pensée sur un passage de l'Anthologie, par Brunkkius; (vide, tome sec. 29, l. 14.) Il-y-a deux de la troupe posées à l'entrée d'une grote; sur lesquelles, je prends occasion de remarquer, fondé sur l'autorité de *Porphyre*, que les gentils avoient une religion particulière pour les cavernes, qu'ils les avoient consacrées aux dieux, avant la construction des temples, & qu'ils croyoient que les dieux y avoient été élevés.—J'avoues franchement que je ne saurois dire bien au vrai, qui est l'homme dont la figure a été réprésentée parmi celle des onze femmes, & qui fait la sixieme du second rang. Je parle *du second rang*, parceque le sculpteur a disposé ces figures de telle sorte qu'elles composent trois étages, pour ainsi dire. Le premier contient 6 muses, et le 2, cinq, avec cet homme anonyme si mal aisé à réconnôitre. On voit un troisième rang au dessous de ces deux-là dans lequel paroissent plusieurs figures humaines, dont la connoissance ne coûte rien; car on voit le nom de chacune écrit au bas, et c'est par là que j'ai connu que ce monument a été fait pour Homère. On l'y voit assis, ayant à ses côtés ses deux filles, L'Iliade, et L'Odyssée, et derrière lui le temps, et l'Harmonie, qui lui met une couronne sur la tête. On voit à quelque distance de là un autel, et auprès de cet autel d'un côté Μυθος, & de l'autre Ισοφια, et plus loin successivement Ποιησις, Τραγωδια, Κωμωδια, Φυσις, Αρετη, Μνημοσυνη, Πιστις, Σοφια,—sans conter un bœuf à dos de chameau, qui est auprès de l'autel. Chacun de ces personages a des attitudes particulières et temoigne par son action quelque chose qui a du rapport au but général, qu'on s'est proposé en faisant ce monument.—Le sculpteur a distinqué L'Iliade d'avec L'Odyssée par des marques particulières, faisant connôitre que celle-là parloit des combats, et celle-ci du'n voyage maritime. Je puis le prouver en rapportant,—1. Que les *Rhapsodeurs*, c'est à dire, ceux qui chantoient an-

ciennement les poësies d'Homère, prénoient un habit rouge quand ils chantoient L'Iliade, et un habit bleu quand ils chantoient L'Odyssée;—2. Que quelques-uns enveloppoient L'Iliade d'un parchemin de couleur de sang, & L'Odyssée d'un parchemin bleu;—3. Que dans la primitive Eglise les diacres portoient des Dalmatiques bigarrées de couleur de pourpre pour marquer l'effusion du sang de nôtre Seigneur; 4. Q'un certain œnomans inventa la distinction des couleurs pour les diverses. Quadrilles des combattants aux jeux circenses, le verd pour ceux qui representoient la terre, & le bleu pour ceux qui representoient le mer: et quand ceux qui étoient habillés de verd remportoient l'avantage, tout le monde se promettoit une abondance récolte; mais, si ceux qui étoient habillés de bleu le remportoient, on se promettoit une heureuse navigation; ce qui faisoit que les paysans souhaitoient la victoire à la faction vérte, et que les batéliers la souhaitoient à la faction bleue. Tant il est vrai, que le monde fait dépendre depuis long-temps, ses craintes, & ses espérances, de milles chimères fortuites!—5. Que lorsqu'on apprenoit à Rome, que L'Italie ou La Gaule se remuoient, celui qui devoit commander l'armée se servoit d'un etendard de couleur bleue, pour assembler sa cavalerie, et d'un drapeau de couleur de rose, pour assembler son infantérie. La raison de cela étoit que Neptune le Dieu de la mer avoit produit les chevaux. 6. Que ceux qui avoient fait une belle action sur mer étoient honorés d'une enseigne de couleur bleue, de quoi Agrippa est exemple bien illustre dans Suétone après la victoire navale qu'il remporta dans la Sicilie sur le jeune Pompée.—Il faut entendre par le mot πιστις, (qu'on peut traduire *literalement*, Foi, un des personages gravés sur le marbre), *le Rhetorique*, et je fonde cette explication; 1. Sur ce que les Grecs appelloient πιστιν la partie d'une harangue, ou l'on prouve ce qui est en question, d'où vient que Ciceron s'arrêtant à la force du mot Grec a nommè cela *Fidem Orationis;* 2. Sur ce que les auteurs profanes n'ont jamais employé le mot de πιστις au sens que lui ont donné les Evangelistes; ce sens étoit inconnu aux gentils, et M. Grævius dont l'erudition est si grande, lui donne une origine Hebraique. Voilà de quoi exciter l'émulation des habiles grammairiens; car ils s'entendent dire à quelqu'un qu'un tel mot ne se trouve pas dans les livres, en un certain sens, ils rémuent ciel et terre, et ne laissent en repos aucun scoliaste, jusques à ce qu'ils ayent trouvé le contraire de ce qu'un autre à nié.

Je suis avec beaucoup de respect vôtre très humble serviteur,

L'Abbé de L'Ataire,
Ci-devant membre de l'Academie Françoise.

We delayed publishing our learned correspondent's letter for some time, under the consideration whether we should print a translation with it: in doing so, we no doubt should gratify a number of our readers; but we are persuaded at the same time that a greater portion of them would deem it unnecessary. Its subject is treated in so pure and correct, not to say so elegant a diction, that it demands a place in our Miscellany; though some may not have the advantage of understanding it.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Sir,

THE vote of the House of Commons on Tuesday the 9th of April,* which established the delinquency of Lord Melville, should it be followed up with suitable vigour, will deserve to be considered as a new æra in the

* The greater part of the debate, and the division, took place on Tuesday morning, though it is called the vote of Monday night; in all other transactions, twelve o'clock at night finishes the day.

history of Great Britain. The rapid progress of taxation, which was gradually leading us to the gulph of national bankruptcy, it is to be hoped will now be stopped, and the money which is drawn from the public, applied solely to the service of the state: when the people are convinced that this is the case, they will bear their burthens cheerfully, but when they had every reason to believe that much of what was taken from their comforts, was applied solely to fill the coffers, or pamper the luxury of ministers, or their dependents, it is not to be wondered that they were discontented with a constitution which permitted such profligacy to stalk abroad in open day without shame or punishment. The increasing luxury of the age, whether arising from our prosperity, or from some radically bad propensity in mankind, is undoubtedly the cause of public peculation; ministers, not content with the regulated salary of their offices, wink at the crimes of each other, and a system of rapacity extends itself from the first lord of the treasury to the lowest clerk in every public office, and by this means the taxation of the country is nearly doubled; and this evil operates with two-fold mischief, by the increase of luxury in the higher ranks, and the diminution of comforts among the lower ones. The subject is of infinite importance, and demands a more extensive consideration than the limits of a magazine will permit; all it is in my power to do at present, is merely to throw together a few loose hints, which may be turned at leisure, by those who are better qualified for the undertaking than I am. The first reflection which arises from the event is, what it will lead to, and without being in any degree a party man, as those who know me can testify, I have no hesitation in saying, it ought to produce a change of administration, a total change of men and measures, without which it can produce no change of system, and, consequently, no good, no improvement in the state of the country; it will stand as a single, insulated fact, without connection or consequence, and be considered only as a sudden impulse of indignation, rather than the result of a deliberate and honest principle. I see no cause why, in the event of their coming into power, the honour or integrity of the opposition should be impeached, and many good consequences must result from a change of ministry: the party by which the balance of votes was equalized, were men avowedly partial to administration, and the speaker, whose vote turned the scale, was generally supposed to be the friend of the minister; it is therefore evident that the opposition could have no hope, no idea of their success, and therefore no motive of self-interest in their conduct; and even if they had, I see no reason why it is not allowable to balance the interests of one set of men against those of another, for the public good. Among the many good consequences resulting from the opposition displacing the ministry, the first and most obvious will be a reform in the expenditure of the public money. This they cannot avoid, if there be any such thing as shame, honour, or honesty among mankind. Another happy effect of their administration, will be a more liberal system of government; a system tending to conciliate all parties, and to do away all religious and political animosities, to improve and extend our resources, by giving to every part of the united kingdom, and particularly to Ireland, inducements to employ their capitals in useful speculations, instead of hoarding it, from fear or avarice. The names of those members which are found in the majority ought to be held in everlasting honour, for one great act of virtue at least, if they never performed another; but particularly those who had been accustomed to vote with ministers, because

their motive was indisputable; it could be no other than a virtuous indignation at vice and avarice: but what shall be said of those who are found in the minority; the case leaves them no room for evasion, they must be the determined defenders of peculation, and they, and all those who slunk from the field on the great day of battle, should be marked by the country and their constituents, as unworthy to be again entrusted with their confidence.

Morpeth, April 18, 1805. W. B.

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY; INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

[Continued from page 206.]

Bosporus.

FROM Colchis, we will pursue our march over the other northern nations of the greater Asia, which were situated between the Pontus Euxinus, or Black sea, and the Caspian sea; first giving what little account it is possible to collect, respecting the Bosporani, a people situated on the north side of the Black sea, who being the last nation on this side Mount Caucasus deserving our notice, affords us a very proper termination of our researches on the north side of Asia, as all beyond Caucasus, is Sarmatian and Scythian, which was sufficiently treated of where it was necessary to touch on the Asiatic, to illustrate its connection with the European Sarmatia.

The ancient kingdom of Bosporus, comprehending all the provinces subject to the Bosporan princes, was bounded on the east by Colchis; on the west by the Gulf of Carcinites, on the south by the Euxine sea, and on the north by the Tanais, where that river falls into the Palus Mæotis, so that it was remarkable for being the point in which were united the bounds of Sarmatia, Europe, and Asia, that is to say, including the Chersonesus Taurica in Europe, and all that tract in Asia, which lies between the Pælus Mæotis or Sea of Zabach, and the Black Sea.

The cities of most note in the Asiatic Bosporus, were Phanagoria, where there was a famous temple dedicated to Venus Apaturia, Sinda on the Palus Mæotis, and Tanais, at the mouth of the river bearing that name, where now stands the city of Asoph.

The country bordering on the Palus Mæotis, and the Bosporus which was inhabited by the Cimmerii, is represented by the ancients as an inhospitable place, covered with thick forests, and continual fogs, which the rays of the sun could not break through. That there may have been thick forests is very probable, as all forests in the earlier ages were both thicker and of greater extent than now, from the quantity of wood cut in the space of so many ages, bearing no proportion to the sparing efforts of the few that have attempted to replace the loss by planting young trees, but wherever the ancients were discouraged in penetrating into unknown parts, whatever the cause that impeded them might be, from the superstition, and strong power of imagination in their untutored minds, we always find some monstrous and supernatural circumstances annexed to the account of it; this is singularly exemplified in the instance of the above mentioned forests, the darkness of which, no doubt, highly exaggerated, was held in so much dread and horror, that both Cicero and Ovid have said, that an eternal night reigned in that gloomy climate, and that sleep had taken up its abode there; and hence Cimmerian darkness became a proverb, signifying an impenetrable darkness, and also a gloomy and stupid mind.

The Taurica Chersonesus anciently inhabited by the Tauri, lies between the Euxine sea, the Palus Mæotis, and the Bosporus Cimmerius, and is joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, about a mile over,

The cities of note were Taphræ, or Taphrus, on the isthmus, where the present city of Przekop, or Precop stands. Chersonesus called by the modern Greek writers Cherson, was built by the Greeks on the Gulf Carsinites, now the Gulf of Nigropoli, of this city now called Topetarkan, there are still many ruins to be seen. To which must be added Theodosia, another Greek city on the east coast of the peninsula, once a place of great note, now known by the name of Caffa, and is the capital of Little Tartary; from this city the Bosporus Cimmerius is called by the present inhabitants the streights of Caffa. This peninsula is at present possessed by the Tartars, and is called Crim, from the city Krym, antiently called Crimnos. The Palus Mæotis extends from south west to north east, about one hundred and thirty leagues, having on the north and west, Little Tartary, on the south west, the Crim, and on the east and south east, Sarmatia Asiatica, now Circassian Tartary. This sea, or lake, called by the ancients, Palus Mæotis, is now called the sea of Zabach.

The Bosporani were governed by princes of their own in the earlier times, which is almost all we know of them, as none of their historians have reached us, and therefore, whatever is known of them, is to be collected merely from writers of other nations, as they may be occasionally mentioned, their laws, manners, and customs, are of course involved in the same obscurity.

Iberia.

IBERIA, now Georgia, was bounded on the west by Colchis, and part of Pontus; on the north, by Mount Caucasus; on the east, by Albania; and on the south, by Armenia. The chief city was Phryxum, afterwards called Idcessa. The largest rivers were the Cyrus, the Aragus, and the Iberus, from which probably this country derived its name.

This country was anciently inhabited by the following nations; the Moschi, Armenochalybes, Sacassans, Macrones, Sylvi, Diduri, and the Sodii. As these tribes are frequently mentioned by historians, the reader, on consulting them, will not be at a loss respecting their situation, having them thus compendiously laid before them, wherefore, it is hoped, the enumeration of them will not appear tiresome or unnecessary.

Iberia was first peopled, according to Josephus, by Tubal, the brother of Gomer, and Magog. The inhabitants were a very brave and warlike people, and maintained their independency against the utmost efforts of the Medes, Persians, and Macedonians. The Iberians, according to Strabo, were divided into four ranks, or classes; the first consisted of the nobility, the second of the priests, the third of the military and husbandmen, and the fourth of the common people. Out of the first class they chose the king, and on his death, the eldest of his relations was raised to that dignity, a circumstance very remarkable, as by this means the crown was not exactly hereditary, the son not being mentioned as succeeding by right. This seems to have proceeded from a greater regard to the prudent administration of their political concerns, by a person of mature age, than to the rights of succession. The next to him attended to all matters of police, and commanded the army. The lot of the common people was hard, being treated intirely like slaves. The priests, besides performing the duties of their particular profession, attended the courts as magistrates, and heard causes. The Iberians who inhabited the champaign country, were a very industrious people, and well skilled in agriculture; but those who lived on the mountains were a wild and savage race; in their manners much resembling the Scythians and Sarmatians; whereas the former imitated both the dress and customs of the Medes and Armenians. The monarchical

form of government prevailed among them, it is plain, from the above passage in Strabo, but we find no mention of their kings till the reign of Mithridates, king of Pontus, when they were governed by one Artoces, who sided with that prince, first against Lucullus, and afterwards against Pompey.

Iberia is at present subject to the king of Persia, and known to the Persians by the name of Gurgistan, that is, the land of the Georgians, as from the inquiries of persons well versed in the Celtic remains, it appears, that *tan* is an ancient Celtic word, signifying a country, and that it is still in use among the eastern nations, as we find in the instance of the modern names of Curdistan, that is, the country of the Curdes; Indostan, that of the Indians. Many learned men have been of opinion, that the ancient Iberia obtained the name of Georgia, in the earlier ages of Christianity, either from St. George, the famous Cappadocian martyr, or from George, a Cappadocian bishop, by whom the inhabitants were first converted to christianity. It has also been derived by some from the Gordiæan mountains, taking the words Georgia and Georgians to be a corruption of Gordiæa and Gordiæans; but this is very far fetched and absurd, as the Gordiæan mountains, by the united testimony of all the ancient geographers, were situated in Armenia, at a very great distance from Iberia. Another supposition has also been advanced; as that spirit of ambition, in being the author of a new derivation, is never satisfied, which however is not attended with the absurdity of the one last mentioned it is, that the Georgians obtained their name from their skill in husbandry, the Greek word, γεωργος, georgos, signifying an husbandman.

Albania.

ALBANIA was bounded on the west by Iberia, on the east by the Caspian sea, on the north by mount Caucasus, and on the south by Armenia. It contained in the earlier ages a great many cities, but none of any note. The whole of this country, now known by the name of Schirwan, and East Georgia, may be reckoned amongst the finest soils known in any part of the world, and is extremely fruitful and pleasant, being watered by so many rivers, all so advantageously situated; they are the Cyrus, Albanus, Casius, Gerrhus, Soana, Cambyses, and the Alczon, all emptying themselves into the Caspian sea. The Cyrus, now the Kur, springs from the Moschian mountains, which separate Colchis from Armenia, waters the country now called Mokan, and the southern borders of the ancient Albania.

Strabo describes the ancient Albanians as tall and strong bodied men, of a most graceful mien and carriage, far excelling all other nations in beauty, as well as stature. It is remarkable, that all modern travellers extol the women of Georgia and Schirwan, for their beauty, but find nothing extraordinary in the men, whereas the ancients admired the men, without taking any notice of the women; this no doubt arose from the strong influence on the latter, which the hardy and warlike spirit of those barbarous ages must have had, when the ideas of war, and conquest superseded almost every other, and the first notion which suggested itself to a man, visiting foreign countries, was whether the men would make good soldiers: the moderns in whom those ferocious feelings are somewhat abated, from the greater civilization of the times, may very well be supposed more susceptible of those of the tender kind, and with minds less disturbed by the desires of rapacity, more readily yield to the admiration of those objects, which by nature are formed to excite the tenderest emotions, and afford the greatest comfort and happiness to man in his true state. In support of this observation, a quotation from Sir John Chardin, as an

example, may not be displeasing to the reader: he is describing the present Georgia, which comprehends the greater part of the antient Colchis, Keria, and Albania.

"Georgia is as fertile a country as can be seen; the bread is as good there as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquisite flavour, and of different sorts: no place in Europe yields better pears and apples; no place in Asia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, venison, and wild fowl of all kinds, the river Kur, is well stocked with fish, the wine is so rich, that the king of Persia has always some of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robust, valiant, and of a jovial temper, great lovers of wine, and esteemed very trusty and faithful, endowed with good natural parts, but for want of education, very vicious. The women are fair and comely, and by their beauty recommended to the court of the king of Persia, whose wives and concubines are for the most part Georgian women. Nature has adorned them with graces no where else to be met with, it is impossible to see them without loving them: they are of a full size, clean limbed, small waisted, fair, and well proportioned."

This description agrees pretty much with what the ancients say, Strabo tells us, that their manners were very simple and honest, that they were unacquainted with weights and measures, and the use of money, that they could reckon only as far as an hundred, and that trade was carried on among them only by exchange. Pliny also mentions the fairness of their complexion, and that they were from thence called Albani. He adds, that they held old age in great veneration, and were a very valiant people, attributing as much courage to the women as the men, pretending that they were descended from the Amazons; and as the ancients were always fond of the marvellous, tells us also that they could see as well in a dark night as by day.

Many different origins have been found for this people, taken from the fabulous and heroic times, which are not worth reciting; the most probable one is, that of Amianus Marcellinus, who derives them from the Massagetee, who were a tribe of Scythians, inhabiting the east side of the Caspian sea, as the other Scythian tribe on the north west side, were the Scythian Nomades, in which case they were descended from the same family assigned by Josephus to the Scythians, that of Tubal, brother of Gomer and Magog.

As to their form of government, the country was, in those early times, divided into a great many small kingdoms. According to Strabo, there were twenty-six different languages spoken in Albania, and also that there were as many kings as languages, but that the Albani, in time, prevailed over the rest, and made themselves masters of the whole country. In Pompey's time they could bring into the field one hundred thousand men. No particular mention is made by ancient historians of their kings, till the reign of Alexander the Great, to whom the king of Albania is said to have made a present of a dog of an extraordinary fierceness and size.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS you will perceive by my signature that I am of a class, many of which are always to be found among the readers of a periodical Miscellany, I trust you will not deny me a corner in your respectable publication. I will not add to the insignificancy of my trifles by a long preface, but merely observe, that in some work, I know not what, of the earlier part of the last century, I met with the following passages, relative to Dryden and Otway, in a letter from a contemporary of those poets. The writer professes himself to be eighty-seven years old, "and to have been esteemed a notable young fellow by the wits and poets of Charles II.d's time." He says, "I remember plain John Dryden, (before he

paid his court with success to the great) in one uniform clothing of *Norwich Drugget*. I have eaten tarts with him and Madame Reeve (said to have been Dryden's mistress) at the Mulberry garden, when our author advanced to a sword and *chadreux* wig. Posterity is absolutely mistaken as to that great man; though forced to be a satirist, he was the mildest creature breathing, and the readiest to help the young and deserving. Though his comedies abound in *double entendres*, yet 'twas owing to a false complaisance for a dissolute age:—he was in company the modestest man that I ever conversed with."

"Otway ran away from Oxford with the players, in 1674.—His person was of the middle size, about five feet seven, inclinable to fatness. He had a thoughtful, speaking eye, and that was all. He gave himself up early to drinking, and, like the unhappy wits of that age, passed his days in rioting and fasting: carousing one week with Lord P—th, and then starving a month, in low company, at an alehouse on Tower-hill."*

Of Lee he says, "In the poetic sense he had, at intervals, inspiration itself; but lived an outrageous, boisterous life, like his brethren. He was a well-looking man, and had a becoming head of hair."—Trivial as these recollections are, there are many, I feel persuaded, who will deem no particular immediately relative to departed genius unworthy a moment's attention.

In order to add to the length, if not to the consequence of my epistle, permit me to copy the genealogy of the Stuarts, as given in the reign of the first English sovereign of that family; by which the reader will be reminded, that when he rejoices on the escape of Fleance from the murderous designs of Macbeth, he is exulting over the circumstance that produced those *pretenders* so troublesome to this country, in 1715 and 1745.

"Fleance, Banquo's son, who unknown escaped, in the dark, the snares that were laid for him, fled into Wales; where for sometime he kept himself close; and having afterward married Nesta, the daughter of Griffith ap Llewelin, prince of North Wales, he begat Walter, who returning into Scotland, suppressed the rebellion of the islanders, with the reputation of so much bravery, and managed the king's revenues in these parts with so great prudence, that the king made him *stewart* of the whole kingdom of Scotland. Whereupon, this name of an office gave the surname of Stewart to his posterity; which, spreading through all parts of Scotland, in many noble branches, and being advanced to several honours, hath long flourished there. Three hundred and thirty years ago, Robert Stewart, a descendant of this house, in right of Marjorie his mother, daughter of K. Robert Bruce, obtained the kingdom of Scotland. And, now lately, James Stewart, the 6th of that name, is by the general applause of all nations, &c. advanced to the monarchy of Great Britain."

I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

A LOUNGER.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I RESUME my pen, not to soar in the cloudy regions of polemical discussions, not to brood upon the majestic torrent of the Homeric tide, nor to wander in the Cretan mazes of critical learning. No longer am I invited by such profound, such arduous pursuits. No longer do I ponder over the illustrious relics of classical literature, to explore the defects of authors, or support them in their excellencies: to defend them against the unjust imputations of carping scholiasts, or expose the unqualified innovations of pedantic collegians. These, and such tasks as these, are for a while forgotten: and it is with a calm delight, that

* Though this does not exactly authenticate the story of Otway's death; (by eating too eagerly a roll, at a public house on Tower-hill), yet, it seems, in some measure, to strengthen the probable truth of that supposition.

the mind forsakes the field of controversy, to feast upon the more pleasing themes of unprejudiced dissertation.

From an inquisitive mind, eager to gain information from facts, and dissatisfied with the aërial insinuations of theory, few measures, either of detriment or utility, can be concealed. If there exist institutions, from which society derives an advantage, it is in vain, that they are hidden from such a mind, to which they afford information accompanied by delight; but if, on the contrary, there be any measures injurious to the public welfare, while they must naturally become familiar with the inquisitive mind, they cannot but be a source of disgust to it. These reflections involuntarily stole upon me while contemplating a grievance, which has been in existence, and acquired from its enormity a serious importance: it has not only existed but generally prevailed, and not only generally prevailed, but been countenanced. When I mention that grievance to be the neglected condition of the inferior members of the clerical community, I anticipate a credit from the public, which they cannot deny me: since, what I now represent is merely from an observation, of which none can pretend ignorance.

To dispute the respectability of the clerical character, would be to oppose the universal acknowledgment of mankind, and to reject the testimony of ages. The profession has accumulated a sort of respect, which can with difficulty be diminished by the conduct of the possessor. What then can be the incitements to this respect, but the peculiar duties attached to the clerical office, the sacred function entrusted to its exercise, and above all, the promotion of those pure and heavenly doctrines of christianity, which have affixed to the character the epithet of divine? For in an office, where moral and religious duties are so intimately blended, where it is necessary to exert the most strenuous vigours of the mind, in support of the first and most material principles of our salvation, in such a capacity, I say, abilities, integrity, and understanding, ought to be considered as indispensible requisites. This is the first and most natural sentiment that will pervade the mind of the contemplative observer, and profiting by the contrast, he will as naturally inquire, whether the most important truths of our existence are to be entrusted to the explanation of the unwise, or perverted by the ignorance of the inexperienced. It will demand no profound investigation to inform ourselves, how far these principles have been acted upon, or in what manner this inquiry may be answered.

"I very much wonder," says Addison in his Spectator, "at the humour of parents, who will not rather choose to place their sons in a way of life where an honest industry cannot but thrive, than in stations where the greatest probity, learning, and good sense may miscarry. How many men are country curates, who might have made themselves aldermen of London by a right improvement of a smaller sum of money than what is usually laid out upon a learned education?" Nor can any one else wonder less upon the subject, than the excellent writer whom I have here quoted, when he considers how very often the opinions of parents are disappointed. They generally suppose, that, as their sons possess talents and merit they cannot fail in obtaining preferment and honours, and it is not till too late that they discover their error. It is then that the unhappy parent is sensible that he has only entailed on his offspring poverty and distress. He finds, and finds with regret, that he has been miserably deceived, — that talents without interest have no recommendation to preferment, and that his son, after a tedious servility of ten

or twenty years in the clerical profession, is at last, in the language of the poet, but

"Passing rich with forty pounds a-year."

Alas! what a mortifying consideration? Are these the rewards of zealous and truly valuable services? Is this the manner in which merit ought to be remunerated? Let those, who know this, and have a power to act otherwise, think of it, and blush: let them examine their own hearts, and inquire, whether they can discharge their consciences without remorse. I willingly resign them to the torments of their bitterest reflections.

To exemplify more clearly, (if any illustration were necessary of what falls under the observation of every one) to exemplify more clearly, I say, the neglected condition of some part of our clergy, I need only to draw a comparison between them and our common servants in husbandry. How shameful the difference!—A farmer's head servant is generally repaid for his labour with twenty or five-and-twenty guineas per annum, exclusive of the expences of his clothing and board. In what a fortunate situation would one of our country curates think himself to be, if his services were as amply remunerated! And still, if we do but for a moment reflect on the difference of their situations in life, the variation of their employments, and the contrasted consequences of their labours, we become disgusted with the comparison: the mind spurns it with indignation. What then is the condition of a curate?—With a large family, independent of the support of a suitable dignity, he is too often necessitated to calm the urgent cravings of nature with the miserable annuity of *thirty pounds*. He scarcely eludes the griping clutches of the law, by means of the penurious œconomy. What therefore are his resources? Why, he is driven to the exercise of the most abject employments, contented sometimes to purchase a moderate competency by the drudgery of the meanest mechanic. Thus the very degradation of the character is compelled to be its support. Yet, although the condition of most of our curates is so deplorable, there are many, who much to their credit support the most respectable appearances, and well may such exclaim, with the satyrist of Rome,

——— Hic vivimus ambitiosâ
Paupertate omnes ———

Let us now examine the reverse of the picture: let us turn with pity from the ill-deserved treatment of real merit, from the reprehensible contempt of genuine abilities, and observe with no little degree of disgust the unmerited honours heaped upon ignorance, and the unaccountable encouragement of illiterate presumption. There are many faults blended in a system incapable of being connected without some extraordinary and dangerous efforts; but here we have not to censure the faults of the system, but of those whose actions are founded upon it. While in the clerical community persons of genuine merit, and often of no contemptible talents, yet unfortunately unbefriended by interest, prove generally unsuccessful in their efforts towards professional advancement; it becomes easy, even for ignorance, by the venal assistance of interest, to arrive in a short time at the enjoyment of the most enviable emoluments. Yes, candidates of this latter description are loaded with benefices, yet seldom sink under the weight: the burden lies light on their backs, while their purses weigh heavily with its benefits. That this is an abuse, and a mighty one too, nobody can deny. It is impossible, unless we dispute the evidence of our senses, and the irreproachable testimony of a continual observation. And what do we observe, but clerical *debutants*, who have scarcely shorn their beards in the profession, fill unworthily

those situations, which ought to have been the rewards of grey-haired merit, or real orthodox talents? The sprig of a tinselled and high-sounding ancestry, supplants with facility the worthy son of a virtuous father, and the meritorious possessor of unadulterated abilities. The studious lucubrations of years are disregarded, when interest or family sets up a claim to preferment. The *ci-devant* military coxcomb, invited by the fascinating charms of interest, finds little difficulty in exchanging the sash and gorget, for the rectorial gown and cassock, and easily persuades his patron, that he has learnt divinity from Dundas, and the oratory of the pulpit from the command of a military platoon. Thus it is, that learning is impoverished, to enrich ignorance, and thus too it is, that rank and interest are always preferred before merit and talents. The grievance is of the greatest importance, and calls loudly for a redress: it demands the attention of those who are qualified to afford that redress. I only regret that the discussion of the subject has not been undertaken by a worthier pen; but even this, if admitted into your miscellany, may not be without its utility. It will serve, in some degree, to expose abuses of the most flagrant nature, and those abuses by no means imaginary. To the sorrow of too many, who have been compelled to accept the scanty assistance of charitable institutions, these abuses have been too grievously felt. The following contrast, which shall close my letter, will serve, though faintly, to confirm my assertions.

Honorio, has for thirty years been a slave to the most servile offices of the church: an easy leisure of two years only, has marked the clerical career of *Ignaro*. Of mean extraction, unaided by interest, and a stranger to wealth, the former combines with sound intellectual talents, a character at once upright and independent; but these are his faults, these are the obstacles to his preferment. It is not thus with the latter: of good family, wealthy connections, and no abilities, he carries with him the most flattering recommendations: these are the qualities that have ensured him success: He is also young and a bachelor, while Honorio is incumbered by a wife and seven children. Yet the one possesses a clear annual income of eight hundred pounds, while the other, with the miserable pittance of fifty, can with difficulty support a character, which has only served to convince him, that merit has no charms when opposed to the insinuating influence of interest and of wealth.

ORDEVEX.

April 22, 1805.

It is conceived that we cannot offer our Readers a more acceptable supplement to the memoirs of the excellent character which occupied a few pages of our last number, than by publishing in this, his prayer and epitaph. They are as follow:

SIR WILLIAM JONES'S PRAYER.

ETERNAL and incomprehensible *mind*, who, by thy boundless power, before time began, createdst innumerable *worlds* for thy *glory*, and innumerable orders of *beings* for their *happiness*, which thy infinite *goodness* prompted thee to desire, and thy infinite wisdom enabled thee to know! we, thy *creatures*, vanish into nothing before thy supreme majesty; we hourly feel our *weakness*; we daily bewail our *vices*; we continually acknowledge our folly; thee only we *adore* with awful veneration; thee we thank with the most fervent zeal; thee we *praise* with astonishment and rapture; to thy *power* we humbly submit; of thy *goodness* we devoutly implore protection: on thy *wisdom* we firmly and cheerfully rely.

We do but open our *eyes*, and instantly we perceive thy divine existence; we do but exert our *reason*, and in a moment we discover thy divine *attributes;* but our *eyes* could not behold thy *splendour*, nor could our *minds* comprehend thy divine *essence:* we *see* thee *only* through thy stupendous and all perfect *works;* we *know* thee *only* by that ray of sacred light, which it has pleased thee to reveal. Nevertheless, if creatures too *ignorant* to *conceive*, and too *depraved* to *pursue*, the means of their own happiness, may without presumption express their wants to their Creator, let us humbly supplicate thee to remove from us that *evil* which thou hast permitted for *a time* to exist, that the *ultimate good* of all may be complete, and to secure us from that *vice*, which thou sufferest to spread snares around us, that the triumph of virtue may be more conspicuous. Irradiate our minds with all *useful truth;* instil into our hearts a spirit of *general benevolence;* give understanding to the *foolish*; meekness to the proud; *temperance* to the dissolute; fortitude to the feeble hearted; *hope* to the desponding; *faith* to the unbelieving; *diligence* to the slothful; *patience* to those who are in *pain;* and thy celestial aid to those who are in *danger:* comfort the *afflicted*; relieve the *distressed;* supply the *hungry* with salutary food, and the *thirsty* with a plentiful stream. Impute not our *doubts* to *indifference*, nor our *slowness of belief* to *hardness of heart;* but be indulgent to our *imperfect nature*, and supply our *imperfections* by thy heavenly favour. "Suffer not, we anxiously pray, suffer not *oppression* to prevail over *innocence*, nor the *might* of the *avenger* over the *weakness* of the *just*." Whenever we address thee in our retirement from the vanities of the world, if our prayers are *foolish*, *pity* us; if *presumptuous*, *pardon* us; if *acceptable* to thee, grant them, all powerful GOD, grant them; and as with our *living* voice, and with our *dying* lips, we will express our submission to thy *decrees*, adore thy *providence*, and bless thy *dispensations*, so in all *future* states, to which we reverently hope *thy goodness* will raise us, grant that we may continue *praising*, *admiring*, *venerating*, *worshipping* thee more and more through *worlds* without *number*, and *ages* without end!

SIR WILLIAM JONES'S EPITAPH.

Written by himself.

Here was deposited,
The mortal part of a Man,
Who feared God, but not Death;
And maintained Independence,
But sought not Riches.
Who thought
None *below* him, but the *base* and *unjust;*
None *above* him, but the *wise* and *virtuous:*
Who loved
His Parents, Kindred, Friends, and Country,
With an ardour
Which was the chief source
Of all his pleasures, and all his pains:
And who having devoted
His life to their service,
And to
The improvement of his mind,
Resigned it calmly,
Giving glory to his Creator;
Wishing Peace on earth,
And with
Good will to all creatures,
On the (*twenty-seventh*) day of (*April,*)
In the year of our Blessed Redeemer,
One thousand seven hundred and
(*ninety-four.*)

We have received several more letters from correspondents whom we respect, on the subject of Mr. Tyrrwhitt's sermon; on C. A. A.'s *animadversions thereon; and on "A Bachelor's" defence of that sermon: they are not all written with the same good temper: we hope, therefore, we shall not offend, nor be thought to want impartiality, if we decline to publish any more than the two which will be found in this month's magazine.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a few remarks on the subject of Mr. Tyrwhit's sermon, preached before the university of Cambridge. Though his learned defender of St. John's declines controversy, on the doctrine of the Trinity, he nevertheless concludes with a quotation containing, in a most peremptory and gratuitous assertion, a glaring sophism, in assuming it for granted that the doctrine endangers the great truth, which is the voice of reason, the foundation of religion, &c. the unity of God. Does he need be told that the divine unity is as much insisted on, by the trinitarian, as the unitarian? We all admit there is but one God—or if he denies the consistency of this with our principles, ought he not, in the first place, by fair argument to have manifested the inconsistency? But what is his conduct? He first assigns opinions to the trinitarian, which he does not maintain, and then, with manful prowess, he overturns the notions of his own creation; a mode of argumentation this, which (to use his own expression) will excite a smile only in a very freshman.

The doctrine of the Trinity has not only been ever seen in the Scriptures by the great bulk of christians, both learned and unlearned; but by the numerous host of infidels, who on account of this very doctrine have rejected the authority of the Scriptures, a measure to which the disavowal of so fundamental an article of the christian faith so universally tends, and so frequently leads,* and it undoubtedly derives considerable sanction from the suffrage of the ancient fathers, whose authority on this point will ever receive the weight it deserves with the learned reader; for as Tillotson remarks, "I am sure the ancient fathers and christians defined the christian religion better, and gave a more reasonable and satisfactory account of it, than any of those do who are so apt to slight them:" and as Horseley, the prelate, who so decidedly proved the incompetency of the great champion of the unitarian cause, "the reasonableness of our faith will be best understood from the writings of the fathers of the three first centuries." It was, therefore, with no small propriety, that your intelligent correspondent C. A. A. made a reference to their writings; for who so proper to inform us what doctrines were held by the apostles, as those who lived in the same and immediately succeeding ages? Your freshmen may smile, and your bachelors may sneer, but they never will be able to obviate the force of this reasoning. For we do not substitute the fathers in the place of Scripture, we only appeal to them in the determination of its meaning. For instance, when the Scripture tells us that "Christ and the Father are *one*;" that "the Word was both with God, and was God;" that the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us;" that "God was manifested in the flesh," &c. and when the Socinian attempts to wrest these words from their plain meaning, by putting on them the most forced and unnatural construction, can we do better than to appeal to those who were familiar with the apostles, and could not fail to know in what sense they used such expressions? Well, but if your correspondent will abide by the words of Scripture, let him take them as they stand (1 John, v. 7.) "The Father, the Word, and the Spirit, these three are one," an unequivocal declaration of the doctrine of the Trinity. Let him say the *word* Trinity is not here, for of what amount is that so

* The sceptical reader could not do himself a greater service, than by an attentive perusal of Andrew Fuller's able work, entitled, "Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared," particularly the concluding chapter on the tendency of socinianism to infidelity. A striking chapter!

long as the *thing* be there; nor let him allege that this is an interpolation, a very common evasion with persons of his sentiment, for I shall assuredly ask him how he proves it, and to whom will he appeal? To fathers, to ancient copies, to modern or ancient writers. Oh fie! the freshmen will smile again. They are not accustomed to such a practice at Cambridge. If your correspondent maintains that this doctrine is only to be *supported* by and on the authority of Scripture itself, he must know that it is only to be *disproved* on the same authority.

The character your correspondent gives of Mr. Tyrwhitt, shews him to be an amiable, and in a good degree an honest man, and one who for the sake of what he believes to be truth, would sacrifice his honours and advantage; but is it consistent in him to continue a minister of a church, (and a member of a university identified with a church) which requires her ministers to believe and preach, what he professes not to believe, but actually preaches down? A pretty son of the church, so to treat his venerable mother! Consistency of conduct and perfect integrity undoubtedly require him to renounce that ordination which he received, on terms only with which he cannot with a good conscience comply, for every time he preaches as a minister of the church, he virtually renews his subscription. It was therefore with the utmost propriety that C. A. A. opposes to *him*, the article of his church. Such shallow reasoning as that to which recourse is now had could not satisfy the upright mind of a Slee, or a Simpson, not to mention some names more nearly allied in sentiment to Mr. T. a Lindsey, a Harris, and a Holbrooke. If your freshmen of Cambridge smile at the violation of that which is even a first principle of natural religion, the sanctity of an oath, a solemn subscription, we cannot wonder that our bachelors are prepared to renounce the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. But I trust it is a solitary instance.

Mr. T. must, however, be allowed to be a more respectable character than that man, however distinguished by talents, or dignified by office, who, while he writes (for bishops now a-days seldom preach) against the fundamental articles of the church, continues to enjoy her honours and her preferments. Whether this be the case with my lord of Lincoln, I am not sufficiently acquainted with his writings to determine. I have occasionally dipped into them, but my stomach could not well digest what I found there, and I laid them down. I suspect, however, that your correspondent, by a peculiarity of ill fortune, has again mistaken his question. I cannot gather whether he means to justify or condemn such a conduct as we are speaking of. I rather understand him as wishing (probably because it is a game he hopes to play himself) to justify it, from the example of the numerous clergy who, he admits, do continually the same thing. More shame on them if it be so; for the freshest man in the university could tell us that what is wrong in itself cannot be made right by the force of any example. What your correspondent alleges with respect to the evangelical and moral clergy, as they are called, or rather I should apprehend he means the Calvinistic and Arminians, is far indeed from his purpose, for both parties, in that case, *sincerely believe*, or at least profess to do so, that they have the right interpretation of the articles which I understand your correspondent to admit Mr. Tyrwhitt allows he has not, so that it is impossible for him to shelter himself under the example of the prelate and clergy your correspondent alludes to.

As to the prophecy of Bayle, on what grounds it proceeds I know not, but it was probably on grounds similar to those on which others

have predicted, at no very distant period, a pretty general spread of infidelity. And doubtless what will occasion the one, will equally cause the other, the Trinity being, I conceive, at the foundation of all revelation; and, indeed, when I look around me, I see almost as much appearance of the one as of the other; nor have I any hesitation in deciding, that the authority of the Scripture, and the doctrine of the Trinity, will stand or fall together. We may talk of reducing christianity to simplicity, and rejecting all its mysteries, that is, doctrines, which our finite capacities cannot completely fathom, but in doing so, we shall reject the great part of what is peculiar to christianity. Not to mention that a similar process would overturn deism itself, which has its innumerable difficulties. The mysteries of revelation carry with them indelible marks of a divine impression, and it will ever remain a sacred truth that "Great is the mystery of godliness," and that religion which maintains that "God was manifest in the flesh." I should apologise for the length of my letter, but I will occupy no further room in your publication, than by the humble subscription of myself, A FRESHMAN.

Salop, April 20, 1805.

HORACE, EARL OF ORFORD, COMPARED WITH GEORGE, LORD LYTTELTON.

[Concluded from page 321]

THE son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton entered the world under less favourable circumstances than Horace Walpole. Distinction *courted* the one, while the other was constrained to solicit the notice of the powerful and lettered by industry and exertion. Those "longings after" fame that ever attend on the dawn of genius, shone forth propitiously in the early days of both; but in the instance of George Lyttelton, perhaps, they were the more conspicuous.—At Eton, his exercises were so superior, that they were held up as models to his fellow-students. At Oxford he retained his juvenile honours, and claimed the reputation of poetry in a production on the popular theme of Blenheim.

At a very early period he composed the "Persian Letters"—epistles much read and commended at the time of their appearance, and certainly possessed of a considerable portion of merit. The style is polite and judicious, many of the observations pungently acute, and a manly freedom of spirit breathed through out, which Dr. Johnson is pleased to term "an indistinct and headstrong ardour for liberty."

During the tumult of politics, in which he engaged, the more grateful pursuits of literature were not forgotten. He made frequent poetical efforts, but of so trivial a kind as to claim only the merit of taste, while subsequent productions evinced that it was fully in his power, had leisure been granted, to snatch the palm due only to strength of original genius.

When the Prince of Wales was, in 1737, driven from St. James's, Lyttelton became his secretary; and was supposed to have considerable influence over his conduct. "He persuaded his master, (says Johnson) whose business it was now to be popular, that he would advance his character by patronage!" but did not this frigid sentence steal in a moment of melancholy spleen from the pen of the historian? Does not candour, does not justice prompt us rather to believe that Lyttelton, the tasteful votary of letters, took advantage of this the first favourable opportunity, to advance the interests of learning, and assist the necessities of destitute genius? Highly to his honour, therefore, be it recollected that, in consequence of his intercession, Mallet obtained 200l. and Thomson 100l. per annum. Opposed to the chearless parsimony of Lord Orford, how brightly shines the generosity of Lord Lyttelton!

One derided the pangs of starving talents, the other forbade the approach of trial, by timely patronage! —Would the mild and urbane Lord Lyttelton, have bestowed the epithet "Young Rascal" on the unfortunate Chatterton, when the famished youth, driven to extremities by neglect, calculated his literary gains, with an arithmetic perhaps too misanthropical, on the death of Beckford?—We have every reason to suppose that he would have prevented the cruel necessity, by an exertion of benevolence.

From the delicacy and prudence of Lyttelton's "Advice to Belinda," it may be easily imagined, he had all the refinement and sensibility necessary to the full enjoyment of domestic happiness. That such was indeed the case, the writer can assert, on the testimony of a lady now no more, who was the intimate friend and companion of Lady Lucy Lyttelton. The scenes whose transitory texture are bewailed in the "Monody," were all fresh in her memory; and contemplated, after a long interval of years, with deep regret. Poetry is so often eloquent on a fictitious theme, that it is peculiarly grateful to find her most flowery strains sometimes dictated by truth.

Of this monody it appears no more than justice to say, that it is the best our language can produce. Lycidas has too much art to be read as the genuine effusion of grief; and Shaw's monody on the death of his wife, is so evident an imitation, that it can at best be termed no more than an imperfect shadow. In Lyttelton's poem, the heart and all its softer feelings are faithfully pourtrayed. The images are such as memory, "in barbarous succession," presented: and the versification, ever-varying and constantly harmonious, would really appear the unstudied measures of lamentation.

Concerning this composition, the critic says, "human pleasures are short; his wife died in childbed about five years afterwards; and he solaced his grief, *by writing a long poem to her Memory!*"

By this disdainful mention of the monody, Johnson would seem to consider, *that* grief as not very poignant, which could listen to the consolation of poetry. The first despair of the mourner would assuredly absorb in too great a degree all powers of mind, to admit the labour of composition; but as excess of agony cannot be lasting, a pensive vacancy of soul succeeds, and in this interval of anguish, the mellowed imagination loves to harmonize the subject of its despondency. Even grief is now proved not destitute of a languid species of enjoyment, and we find

"The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears."

It was in this season of the deepest woe, that Lord Lyttelton sketched those plaintive verses, which must ever remain no less a monument of his affection, than of his genius.

The History of Henry the second is a work on which Lord Lyttelton bestowed the leisure intervals of nearly twenty years. The timid anxiety with which it was published, has been ascribed to so mean a failing as vanity; but, surely, the candid may without difficulty, discover a less ignoble motive for the sedulous accuracy of a distinguished author? This history, though written with point and perspicuity, has failed to attract much attention, on account probably of its want of ornament and episodial speculation. Yet it may be a disputable question, whether the sprightliness of Voltaire, and the florid eloquence of Gibbon, are not often misplaced in the serious detail of national history. Lyttelton's Henry the Second will ever be deemed a valuable book by such as seek information, rather than amusement. It evinces a depth of research, exceeded, perhaps, by no historian. Destitute of adventitious decora-

tions, its pages contain a judicious recital of the best authenticated circumstances, and seldom mislead the reader by flowery, but vague conjecture.

His smaller poems, and "Dialogues of the Dead," are merely the fire-side amusements of a man of sentiment. The "Progress of Love" contains some good verses: pastoral was then the fashion of the day, but it is to be regretted that the hand which could so well describe feelings like those of the following lines, should not be employed on a more classical subject:

"Illustrious names, that once in Latium shin'd!
Born to instruct and to command mankind;
Chiefs by whose virtue mighty Rome was rais'd,
And poets who those chiefs sublimely prais'd!
Oft I the traces you have left explore,
Your ashes visit, and your urns adore;
Oft kiss, with kiss devout, some mould'ring stone,
With ivy's venerable shade o'ergrown;
Those hallow'd ruins better pleas'd to see,
Than all the pomp of modern luxury."

LETTER FROM ROME.

Lord Lyttelton's talents were better calculated for the declamation of minority than the business of office. When chancellor of the exchequer, it may be received as a fact, that his secretary was obliged to specify verbally the large sums for which he was to ask parliament. Thousands and hundreds of thousands, stated in plain figures, were without the verge of his political comprehension. This adds one to the numerous instances of the erroneous conduct of many of our classical seminaries, in neglecting so entirely the more complicated lessons of arithmetic. Indeed, the rudiments of this most necessary branch of instruction, are often so shamefully omitted in polite schools, that numbers might be easily found, who can translate Homer, and expatiate most learnedly on the philosophy of Plato, without being able to master a sum in the rule of three.

As a theologist, it has been averred, that to his "Conversion of St. Paul, infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer;" but it cannot be denied that Claude Anet, a sceptical writer of some notoriety, has attempted to prove him not only deficient in principles, but logically defective in mode of argument.

A trait or two escaped his biographer, or were not deemed worthy of notice. Lord Lyttelton was subject to fits of absence, which emulate those of Bruyere's hero. "He was dressing," says his son, "for court. A large bunch of early pinks lay upon the table, which were to compose the offering for the day. With those antique beaux who wear the large or flowing wig, it appears to be convenient in the ceremony of their dress, that the head should bring up the rear, and be covered the last. The full-trimmed suit was put on; the sword was girded to his side; the *chapeau bas* was compressed by his left arm, the bunch of pinks graced his right hand—and his *night-cap* remained upon his pate. The servant having left the room, the venerable peer, forgetful of his perukean honours, would actually have sallied forth into the street, in full array, and *en bonnet de nuit*, if his valet had not arrived at the critical moment to prevent his singular exit."

His lordship was accustomed to polish his oratorical diction by the didactic poets. To a similar conformance he had so entirely habituated his style of writing, that when he submitted his first copy of his Henry II. to the inspection of his friends, the major part was found to be absolutely written in irregular blank verse! From the peculiar chasteness of the composition, this circumstance appears the more remarkable.

A more singular circumstance attending Lord Lyttelton is, however, that all his integrity could not gain him the *chief justiceship in Eyre*, &c. which was the object of his constant

desires; while that post was offered to his son in the first stage of his political life.

His claims as an author, will be found to rest on the "history," and "the monody on the death of his wife."

In regard to the first of these productions, his judgment and diligence conspicuously excel the historical efforts of Lord Orford. One was superficial and credulous; the other erudite, temperate, and exact.

The poetical abilities of Lord Orford can scarcely, I should suppose, be ventured in competition with those of the author of the monody; but the lighter prose essays of Lyttelton are far inferior to the "Castle of Otranto."

In point of taste, both were elegant and refined. Lord Lyttelton might perhaps be insensible to the delight with which the antiquarian of Strawberry hill regarded a ruffle of Queen Elizabeth, or the glove of King James—but he possessed, in its stead, a heart to sympathize with misfortune, and which was never known callous to the sufferings of kindred genius.

Both are now deaf to the voice of praise or censure. I trust, therefore, it cannot be deemed invidious to ascertain which of these distinguished characters is to be considered an apt model to posterity.

How trifling is the value of genius, suffered to lie inactive through the major part of a long life, unless it enlarge the feelings, and ennoble the sentiments, of the possessor?—We see Lord Orford the subject of prejudices, to which even the unlettered are expected to be superior; and while low-born talents were his scorn, avarice restrained even contemptuous charity.

Lyttelton appeared to exercise his powers with the generous view of conducing to the happiness of mankind; and, to complete the design, he afforded in his conduct a shining example of the principles he recommended. The most severe scrutiny will still leave him a faultless pattern to the elevated and the learned of every succeeding age.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
A. H.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN page 302 of your Magazine for last month, among the extracts from a Literary Common Place Book, is one taken from Mr. Brydone's account of his tour through Sicily and Malta, respecting an appearance in the country about Mount Ætna. The writer of the article, after enumerating various means by which lava becomes covered in process of time with an incrustation of fruitful soil, concludes with the idea of Mr. Brydone, that with all these helps of flying dust, decayed vegetation, and falling ashes, it requires 2000 years to produce a soil fit for purposes of agriculture. On this point I shall offer only one observation, for independent of any objection I might make to the necessity of so long a lapse as 2000 years, before this collection on the surface of the lava can become a sufficient mass, to admit culture, there is one circumstance, which in my apprehension presents an insurmountable barrier to the hypothesis of Mr. Brydone, namely, that it actually involves within itself a palpable absurdity; which is no less than this; that it requires for its substantiation to be proved, that there has been so long an interval as 2000 years between each eruption of the lava, or how can every stratum have acquired on its surface, such an accumulation of soil as is described? Now as history does not warrant the belief that there ever was such an interval, I think it must be evident to every one, that no conclusions, sufficient to invalidate the received computations of the earth's age, can be drawn from this appearance of nature. I am inclined to think that,

a fondness for what was most probably a sudden thought, rather than a result of investigation, had taken such an entire possession of Mr. Brydone, as to blind his judgment to this prominent and objectionable hypothesis. If you deem these remarks worthy a place in your Miscellany, the insertion of them will oblige. Yours,

T. K. T.

Richmond, May 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your excellent and impartial Magazine, permit me to express the great regret I feel at being compelled to censure the conduct of an active, spirited, and independent member of parliament, for his late attack upon the liberty of the press, in a case which seemed by no means to call for his interference. I speak of Mr. Grey, who lately moved for one Peter Stuart to be called before the house of commons, for a libel on their proceedings against Lord Melville. The subject strikes me so forcibly, and in so many different lights, that I hardly know which to begin with first: the most obvious, however, is the inconsistency of a man, who in common with the rest of his party, has been uniformly reprobating all attacks upon the liberty of the press by ministerial authority: the moment, however, that he finds himself in a majority, he exercises that power which he condemned when exercised by others. It was not unaptly said by the minister, that when the honourable gentleman and his friends were in the constant habits of censuring out of doors the conduct of the majority, they never dreamt of being called to account for a libel, or thought the newspaper writers who reported their speeches, liable to be punished. So striking an inconsistency of conduct induces no very slight suspicion of improper motives, and seems to indicate, that those men who are guilty of it, are in their general conduct not so much actuated by a virtuous and honest principle, as by the suggestions of party spleen and malice; and that if they were in possession of power, the liberty of the press would not be safer in their hands than in those of the present ministry. Another light in which the subject presents itself, is the extreme impolicy of employing such harsh means, when the opposition were endeavouring to conciliate the favour of the nation, for the best of purposes; viz. that of obtaining their countenance and support for the punishment of state delinquents: let it be demanded too for what good purpose Mr. P. Stuart was to be brought forward; was it generally known to the world that he was the writer of the Oracle? and was he a man of such consequence for his talents, that he could diminish in the estimation of the public the value and importance of such a decision as that of the 9th of April? Or supposing that Mr. Stuart was not known to be the writer of the paragraph, could the paltry spleen of an hireling scribbler degrade or vilify, in the minds of the people, a vote which had given almost universal satisfaction? Could they so suddenly change their sentiment and alter their opinion of right and wrong, as to condemn upon the suggestion of an anonymous scribe, what they had so lately and so justly approved! surely there never was so unhappy an occasion selected for asserting the dignity, and exerting the privileges of the commons as one on which the house had so nobly asserted its own dignity and regained the favour of that part of the nation which has been accustomed to condemn its proceedings. I will venture to maintain that, there is not one honest man in the nation, whose opinion on the decision of the house was lessened, by reading the pitiful paragraph of Mr. Peter Stuart. The general arguments against any restraint on the

liberty of the press, might here be all urged with double force; but I limit myself to the particular case before me, and I trust what I have said may convince some of your readers of the impolicy, inconsistency, and injustice of Mr. Grey's interference, on an occasion in which it seemed so little required. Let those who need practical arguments in favour of the liberty of the press, read that part of Mr. Jefferson's speech to the Congress of America, wherein he adverts to the means which were employed to ruin him in the estimation of his fellow citizens. There they will see how little those men, who are acting from the dictates of truth and justice, require the aid of penal statutes and arbitrary punishment. The president endeavours to convince them that he was indebted solely to his own good conduct for their favour, and that he despised the support of power. He was attacked on all sides, but he never replied; he left his cause to be defended by its own merits; he wished to see how far the liberty of the press might be carried with safety. He tells them "the experiment has been tried," and he might have added, that it has completely succeeded. W. B.

Morpeth, May 8th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM greatly pleased to see so much attention paid to the most important of all concerns, viz. *agriculture:* but like every thing else which is fostered by reason, it is followed by enthusiasm; and therefore to the eyes of some sensible people, that which should only be admired, becomes in some degree disgusting. There is scarcely a county in England where we do not see patent ploughs, patent harrows, patent chaff-cutters, and patent threshing-machines, each being declared to surpass all others in utility. As every good has its accompanying evil, so perhaps it ought to be expected that the laudable spirit of improvement in our method of farming, which so universally prevails at this time, should have its inconveniences. It would be very well if every real improvement in the machines of husbandry could be examined by a committee of persons who are judges of the matter, and its proportionate merit ascertained before it is offered to the public. All inventors are too partial to the creatures of their own brain or hands. A neighbour of mine has been persuaded to expend more than eighty pounds with the wheeler of our parish, in furnishing himself with newly invented instruments of husbandry. The sanguine inventor would almost persuade you that his waggons will go without horses. Not that these inventions are without their merit, they really do display ingenuity, but unfortunately, for want of discrimination, they are adopted where they can do little or no good: nay, in the instance now before me, the new-drill-patent-plough has done much harm; for on twenty acres over which it had been used, ten of them are left unsown. This novel implement is calculated to be used on a sandy, or dry loomy soil; but my neighbour has been persuaded to try it on his, which is pretty thickly scattered with stones; so that every now and then the share strikes against one, and by the jolt the whole is thrown out of the furrow, and consequently a piece of the ground has not a grain of seed in it, while near is a patch by much too thickly sown. We have by far too much theorising in husbandry, as is obvious by the discordant opinions now maintained on the nature and cause of mildew in wheat. One writer asserts confidently that this vegetable disease is occasioned by the contiguity of the growing corn to the *barberry tree*. This opinion has drawn down the vengeance of the axe every where upon this innocent shrub, and we

must never again expect to see its pretty fruit as aforetime garnish our fillets of veal. Of manures, nothing can be less satisfactory than a great deal that is written on the subject. Much of that which is the effect of accident, or the suitableness of the season, is ascribed to the compost with which the land has been dressed. Certain speculative farmers, who are more given to writing than observation and reflection, recommend almost the same dressing to every kind of soil. Now applying manure to land may be compared to the administering medicaments to the human body when diseased. It is absurd to expect the same remedies can be equally useful in every distemper, and in all constitutions. In the hot and dry habit, the philosophical or skilful physician would prescribe refrigerants and diluents; on the contrary, in the cold and leucophlegmatic he would administer cordials and stimulants. In a few words, he would in his choice of a remedy consider the nature of the disease. But, sir, that I may not, like some of those persons I have complained of, write a great deal to little purpose, I will tell you what I have done, not for temporary improvement of a part of my land, but probably for its benefit for ever; and all this at a very moderate expence!

There are a good many of our modern gentlemen farmers, who expend more than the value of the fee-simple of the ground, in the improvement of a field, and then they produce such a crop of turnips as entitles them to the premium of three or more guineas, from the agricultural society of the county in which they live. On these extravagant exploits the French would say, "*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle;*" we say, "gold may be bought too dear." But to the purpose: I have a field on my farm, (it is in Hertfordshire, not far from Lord Salisbury's) which might truly be called, as it always was, hungry land; so much so, that the husbandmen working on or about it would say, as it were proverbially, that if you shot upon it a load of dung, it would be eaten up before you could go home and fetch another. I tried various expensive dressings beside the produce of the stable, such as night soil, rabbits dung, sugar scum, malt dust, pot-ash refuse, and lastly, chalk. All would not do. In a hot summer, whatever was on it would be burnt up, and indeed almost every summer was too hot for it, composed as it was of gravel and stones. My farm is intersected with a common path, the land which is on one side of it, is nearly of the description of the above mentioned field. The other portion of the farm is of so strong a clay, that it holds the rain too long on its surface, insomuch that wherever a horse has trod into it in wet weather, the hole will retain water like a bason. My gravelly fields, in a rainy season, seem to say of these, in the words of Shakespear, "what hath made them drunk, makes me bold; what hath quenched them, hath given me fire." Now, sir, how to manage soils of such opposite temperaments was the question. With Horace I may say, "*hic labor, hoc opus.*" Well, sir, the hungry field, or, perhaps, in the sense I view it, the *thirsty* field, wanted water all over it, and at all times. Its next neighbour had occasion for it in one of its corners; for although there would be moisture enough in every mark of a horse's hoof, there was none in the field for cattle to drink, when it should be in grass. I therefore set about digging a pond in both, and succeeding in that respect, I reflected what I should do with the thousand load of earth by the side of each pond, and which, in the heap, disfigured the appearance of both fields. To spread it near the place where both kinds were dug, did not please me: in the way of dressing, it was worse than carrying coals to Newcastle. When I considered that the mending of land almost wholly

consists in bringing the too tenacious earth into a friable state, and qualifying the too loose to retain a sufficient quantity of moisture for the duly succouring vegetation, I resolved to put the clay upon the gravel, and the gravel upon the clay. In this way I changed the nature of ten acres, (the nearest to each pond) in both fields, and by this means (which will not appear strange to the philosophical farmer) I have mended twenty acres of ground, as long as that ground is to be seen. I do not say, that manure is not useful to it now, nor even that it is not necessary; but a load of farm yard dung, or indeed any other fermentable or corruptible compost, will go as far at this time, as ten did formerly. I have familiarly called the above proceeding the *alterative system*, in consequence of which, my neighbours invite every stranger to come, and see how my *patients* have been *doctor'd* as they express it: and indeed in most seasons, these two fields exhibit a curious appearance. Both are nearly of a shape and size, and measure twenty acres each; if then they should all over be ploughed and dressed alike, one half of each is seen with a vigorous crop, and the rest a perfect contrast. In looking at them during the summer, whether they are in corn or clover, you are strongly reminded of the print of a man, where one side appears the skeleton, and the other, the well clad fine gentleman. Now, Mr. Editor, this is not pompously set off as a new discovery, it is an experiment that every land-owner may try to any extent; I say *land-owner* rather than farmer, because the latter has not the same interest in doing it as the former has: for this proceeding does not force a large crop at once, to pay for the expence as land ditching sometimes does. All that I shall insist upon is, that as far as it can be conveniently put in practice, it must infallibly repay the trouble, since its benefit, though not suddenly great, is permanent.

I am, Sir, yours,
AGRICOLA.

We would neither devote more than a reasonable space of our Miscellany to politics, nor would we embrace the subject with a marked eagerness. It is in some measure forced at this time upon every one who is not insensible to the condition and calls of his country. The strong impression a late occurrence has made on the public mind, is manifest in the numerous letters we have received from correspondents in every part of the country. To select a small part of them would be a repetition, as they are all vituperative: we, therefore, trust our conduct will not be disapproved of, in only publishing the two which will be found in our present number, as they convey the greater part of the sentiments of the various writers, without their very strong, not to say inflamed *sentiments of indignation against the noble delinquent.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

HAVING in my last, hinted a possibility that the vote of the 8th instant in the house of commons might not be followed up with suitable vigour, I am sorry to find that my conjecture is but too fully verified. The members by whose unexpected impulse the majority was produced, beginning to be alarmed at the consequences of their own conduct, waking as from a dream, and starting at what they have done, fly to the minister in their fright, and give him that confidence, which, after what they have seen, ought to have been bestowed on their opponents: for by his bold and barefaced protection of iniquity, he has proved himself unworthy of his station; and no substantial or effectual reform of public abuses can be expected till he is removed. The measures proposed

by Mr. Whitbread would have proved a weapon of offence against the pretended friends of the constitution, to throw down their strong holds, and bring to light their secret iniquities, and it would have silenced all the artillery of the Jacobins, by destroying their last hope of success; but a committee of inquiry in the hands of the minister, is a shield to defend him against the attacks of his enemies, and cover his efforts in undermining the constitution. Who can suppose that he will ever seriously and heartily set to work in cleansing the great stable of corruption, or that the man who has so wantonly increased our annual expenditure, will ever set about to lessen it by reform and economy. Who does not remember the promises he has forfeited, the evil he has done, and the good he has perverted? He promised to reform the parliament, he promised to revise the poor laws, he as good as promised to emancipate the catholics of Ireland; and which of these promises has he performed? None.—Who then can believe that he will reduce the annual expenditure, or lessen the influence by which alone he holds his place? Can a minister, who has hitherto considered the public money only as so much dirt, which he might toss about at his pleasure, become all on a sudden the prudent economist and honest reformer of abuses? "Can the Æthiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" they may believe it who believe in miracles, or in the sudden operations of divine grace; but sober men who look for effects only in adequate causes, will have little trust in the efficiency of ministerial reform. The members who have stigmatized Lord Melville by their vote of censure, have been guilty of a gross inconsistency in refusing to bring him to punishment: they have roused the spirit of the country, and now they seek to deaden it by a wet blanket; they have not yet recovered from the panic of the French revolution: they dread the name of reform, lest they should not be possessed of vigour enough to stop it where they ought. Such men are not formed for great occasions: but it is the people's own fault if they are not properly represented, for if they suffer themselves to be bribed, influenced, or intimidated in giving their votes, and prefer any temporary consideration to their great essential and permanent interest, they must not wonder if their representatives do good merely by chance, and are only now and then surprised into acts of virtue, such as their late decision. Were the people true to themselves, there is yet sufficient power in the constitution to produce a reform of public abuses, and to economise our annual expenditure; it is not the representation which wants amendment, it is the people, let them do their duty, and the rest will follow. Let them elect those whom they know and can trust, and then if they are deceived, they are at least not to be blamed: but while one man is elected because he has a great fortune, and another because he is the son of a peer, though his electors know nothing either of his talents or his character, they must not be surprised if he acts contrary to their wish and their interest. The continuation of the present Naval Committee comes now with a bad grace from the minister, after the declaration of Lord Hawksbury, that government had no intention of renewing its powers when they should expire: and it is indecent for him to take any share in the appointment of committees which are to inquire into his own conduct. Some good, however, has been done by the late proceedings, even more than could have been expected; but much yet remains to be done, before the grievances of the people are redressed or their burthens lightened.

W. B.

Morpeth, April 30.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

[Continued from page 332.]

QUEST. I. Which are the principal epochs in ancient history, between the birth of Cyrus and the taking of Babylon?

In this period one great monarchy is overthrown, and the foundations are laid for two great states, whose history will occupy, and deserve to occupy, the attention of mankind. Europe had been scarcely of any consequence: from this time the dawn of its glory beams; and the eastern world shews strong marks of greatness and decay. The two states, distinguished both for arts and arms, and for superstition and tyranny, were the Egyptian and Babylonian. The limits of each are far from being ascertained. Crœsus, the Lydian, possessed a considerable territory on the borders of the Mediterranean, and his court was visited by strangers from all parts, among whom was Solon, the Athenian lawgiver; as also Æsop, the author of the celebrated Fables under his name, distinguish this period, though it is probable that the greater part of the fables were translated only by him into Greek, and that their origin was to be traced to the time of Solomon.

The chief epochs in this period are four: first, the year marked by Solon being archon at Athens; second, the taking of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar; third, the recovery of this proud king from his madness; fourth, the battle of Thymbra, which terminated the Lydian empire, and gave to Cyrus a vast pre-eminence in the affairs of the east.

Solon was archon at Athens in the year before Christ five hundred and ninety-four. This small state had been governed by very severe laws passed under the archonship of Draco; but Solon moderated their severity by a new code, not the best that could be formed, but the best adapted to the temper and disposition of the people for whom they were made. For this sentiment he has been much applauded, but without reason; for, if he could at that moment by his influence have passed better laws, the next generation would have been improved by them, and many mischiefs would have been avoided. From this time the constitution deserves attention, as it was one of the early efforts of mankind to recover its rights from the tyranny established in other countries. It allowed, however, of a distinction of inhabitants into citizens and slaves, which must necessarily degrade the human character, and in allowing the right of deliberation to the citizens at large, it had not provided the proper guards against the turbulence of a popular assembly. This great problem, however, has not been solved since that time, unless the American United States have done it: and a want of wisdom in this respect is a great blemish in the English constitution.

The siege of Tyre is a remarkable event. It lasted thirteen years, and this commercial state resisted the whole force of the Babylonian empire. Unable, however, to preserve their city, they abandoned it in the year before Christ five hundred and seventy-two. The Tyrians conveyed the whole of their property to a neighbouring island, out of the reach of attacks, where they built a splendid city, and carried on a very extensive commerce. It is not improbable that at this time numbers of the Tyrians retired to Africa, and there founded the city of Carthage, giving it a name which in their language means a new city. The circumstances of so long a siege, and the reward expressly said to be given to the king, who was the instrument in the hand of God to punish this proud city, conspire to make this epoch particularly worthy of attention, and the reader is as particularly recommended to peruse the prophecies of Ezekiel relative to Tyre and Egypt, in which he cannot

fail of admiring the poet, who has in a short compass painted every feature of these two countries.

Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, famous for his wealth, his pride, and his madness, recovered from the latter in the year before Christ five hundred and sixty-two. He had been mad seven years, during which time he lived in the gardens of the royal palace, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, tearing up the roots for his food, and being incapable of rational converse with man. Such was the effect of pride on this man's mind, the foolish pride engendered by the idle contemplation of the buildings he had erected, the gardens he had planted, and the nations he governed. His history is well told by the prophet Daniel, and is rich in precept. The affairs of his kingdom went to ruin during his distracted state; his ministers plundering the subject by their exactions, and enriching themselves at the expence of their proud master and his people. Men in this exalted station have so many circumstances to turn over their mind, that we may be surprised at a similar circumstance not happening oftener; that adversity does not have the same effect as prosperity, and when they see their kingdom ruined by bad counsels, their people impoverished, their provinces torn away, that they are not instantly driven to distraction.

The battle of Thymbra was fought in the year before Christ, five hundred and ninety-eight, in which Crœsus was at the head of four hundred and twenty thousand men, who were opposed by Cyrus at the head only of a hundred and ninety thousand men. It is remarkable, that in this battle, the Egyptian troops under Crœsus, displayed uncommon bravery and military skill, and received very honourable terms from the conqueror: but this is the last effort of Egyptian greatness, and the Egyptians are now as noted for their cowardice and their meanness, as they were formerly for their bravery and magnanimity.

Quest. II. What are the reflections to which these epochs give rise?

When Solon gave laws to Athens, the eastern world was at the height of its greatness. The greater part of Asia was under the dominion of Babylon, and the Egyptian monarchy, splendid in arts and arms, held a vast tract of Africa in subjection. Crœsus, the rich king of Lydia, possessed a considerable territory, though his kingdom could bear no comparison with the two other powers. Yet this vast extent of country, governed by three powerful monarchs, and containing every thing almost that can be desirable in human life, did not produce such monuments of human skill as the little barren tract of land called Attica, in Greece, of which the capital was Athens, rising into superiority upon the foundations of its greatness laid by Solon. In one part of the world, myriads were subjected to the will of a single individual, and lost their energy in this base subjection: in Athens, every free man was taught to consider himself as a man of some importance, and possessing equal rights with every other citizen, and the thought inspired him with courage, and raised the lowest citizen above the highest grandee in the courts of Babylon or Memphis. We cannot here help remarking, how much the greatness of states depends often on the integrity and talents of a single individual, by whom a small state may be raised to superiority, or a great state degraded into slavery. Solon was the means of raising Athens. Great Britain might have been ruined by the late culpable neglect of its ministers, in the case of the public money, if it was not a connivance at, or a participation in unjust gains. By such a conduct a mean spirit is engendered; and let the constitution be the best

or not in the world, the manners of the people must be debased, and the state grow daily less and less capable of manly exertions.

Tyre was a commercial state. Its continental possessions were small, and yet it was enabled, from its command at sea, to resist for thirteen years the whole force of the Babylonish empire. The history of such a siege must be replete with instruction, but unfortunately it has not reached our days. It clearly proves to us, that the Babylonians had made little progress in maritime affairs, and that relying on its immense strength by land, they had no idea that the town could be defended against so numerous an army. But the Syrians, accustomed to the dangers of the sea, were not alarmed by the greatness of the preparations against them: they could not be surrounded, and of course their provisions could not be cut off. Hence they resisted to the utmost, and left only desolation and ruin to the conquerors. What a contrast does this hold out to the base and pusillanimous language that has been used in this country, on the subject of invasion! Guarded by a sea, and possessing a population of sixteen millions, we have heard the alarms created at the name of Bonaparte, and his soldiers. If they were the effects of fear, they who used them should be stigmatized as cowards; if they were intended as a pretext to plunder the public, and to procure large sums by taxation, to enable individuals to make large fortunes, then these alarmists should be considered as traitors. The only point in which the name invasion ought to have been viewed, was that prudent degree of precaution which should prevent damage from the landing of an enemy's troops, and fix upon people's minds, that if they were not willing to defend themselves, they deserved to fall a prey to the arms of France. If Tyre, surrounded by land, by troops far more numerous than France can bring into the field, could hold out for thirteen years, what a disgrace must it be to the name of an Englishman, if the landing of one or two hundred thousand Frenchmen should make us tremble like sheep.

No Englishman can entertain a thought of fear on this occasion, unless his mind has been debased by that horrible corruption arising out of the unhappy preference that has of late years been given to money above every other distinction in human affairs.

Of all the follies which possess by turns the human mind, pride seems, though it is so common, to be the most ridiculous. Yet the pride of Nebuchadnezzar was founded on several circumstances, which might be pleaded as some excuse in his favour, in comparison of the pride that possesses too many monarchs. Empty parade, in which every actor upon the stage plays his part as well as the king, is their delight; and though their palaces may have been erected, and their splendor furnished at the expence of their subjects, labouring under intolerable burthens, and though the monarch may have done nothing but lose provinces, and increase discontents, yet will he be proud, that he has around him all the pageantry of royalty. Not so Nebuchadnezzar. His glory was founded on that of his kingdom. He surveyed Babylon from the lofty terraces of his garden, and saw around him numerous instances of his own magnificence. Riches through his means flowed into the town from all quarters: splendid structures were raised; the river was embanked with brick and stone; the citizen was gratified with spacious parks and shady groves. His was not an unmeaning royalty; mere selfishness, converting every thing to his own private use, and disregarding entirely the duties of the state, and the convenience of his subjects; but his heart was filled with pride,

To himself he referred the whole glory of his reign. "I have done all these things: it is I, who am a god in my own estimation." But the god was soon levelled below the brutes, and holds out a lesson to inferior mortals, to ascribe, in all their undertakings, not glory to themselves, but to Him who has made them instruments of prosperity either for themselves or others.

The battle of Thymbra is an instance of a kingdom overthrown from the ill success of a single battle. Many such occur in history, and every where imply a great fault in the constitution of the state which is subdued. The skill of a general may succeed in a single battle, but as he advances into the country, if it is inhabited by a spirited people, all determined to defend their liberty and property, as he proceeds, his difficulties must increase, and patriotism will prevail against military force. What a number of battles did the Romans lose against Hannibal, yet he could not overcome their spirit, and fell at last before them. The population of the kingdom of Crœsus was either not armed in its own defence, or was disaffected; and, when there is any mismanagement on the part of the governor, to produce disaffection in the people, a well regulated numerous army must conquer. Cyrus had the reputation, not only of a great soldier, but of talents and virtue; and the people of Lydia, in exchanging their kingdom for a province, became gainers by the bargain. The same thing nearly occurred in the last war, when the inhabitants of the Low Countries, tired out by the tyranny of the house of Austria, gave scarcely any aid, even for their own protection, and rather rejoiced when they were incorporated with the French. No nation is, indeed, safe, unless its whole population is well instructed in the use of arms, possesses spirit to use them, and is well affected towards their government.

Quest. III. Which are the principal epochs between the revolution of 1688, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne of England.

These epochs are, the treaty of Ryswick, the union of Scotland with England, and the peace of Utrecht.

The treaty of Ryswick was signed on the 20th of September, 1697, by the principal powers at war, except the German emperor. He, however, very soon found it expedient to accede to the terms of the treaty. As far as England was concerned in it, the great end gained was the withdrawing from a ruinous and expensive war, and the temporary acknowledgment of King William's right to the crown of England. In vain did James the Second make his protestations, and issue his manifestoes. The remonstrances of a king without the sword to enforce them, are little regarded, and his situation, like that of the present Louis the Eighteenth, shews only, that in the treaties of nations, the claims of individuals cannot, and ought not to be regarded. By this treaty the monster, Louis the Fourteenth, secured to himself several considerable towns in the Netherlands, and his pride was exalted to the highest degree by the flatteries of the poets on his successes during the war.

The act of union between England and Scotland, took place on the first of May, 1707. The debates upon it had been very severe, both in the English and Scotch parliament, and in the latter particularly, the total ruin of the country was prognosticated as the issue of the measure. The queen, on giving her consent to the act, did not hesitate in declaring, that it would be remembered hereafter to the honour of every one who had been concerned in the transaction. The confusion that must necessarily follow on the existence of two independent legislatures, in countries so closely connected as England and Scotland, is evident;

but it must always be difficult, as it was in Ireland lately, to get rid of the prejudices attached to the idea of being an independent kingdom. To the higher ranks, who are fattening on the soil of corruption, and whose ambition may be gratified, though their country is in a state of desolation, there may be some reasons for clinging to this species of sovereignty: but the bulk of the people, by becoming members of a greater kingdom, are delivered from the tyranny of petty superiors, and have a much wider scope for their exertions.

The peace, resulting from the negociations at Utrecht, was proclaimed in London on the 5th of May, 1713. This terminated a war, in which the glory of the British arms was carried to a greater height than in any preceding reign, unless we may compare with it the splendid actions in the reigns of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth. But in the instance before us, the French had risen to the greatest eminence in arts and arms: their monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, aimed at a dominion equal to that which Bonaparte has now acquired. His ambitious views were opposed by a well-planned arrangement of the powers of Europe, and every thing in the conduct of the war was exactly the reverse of what we have been witnesses in the last war. The pride of Louis the Fourteenth was humbled by the victories of Marlborough. A combination of the powers of Europe lately attacked France, when reduced to the lowest state of distress: but the war was of a different nature; the people fought for themselves, and their own independence; and the sovereigns of Europe were beaten by generals taken from the meanest occupations in life, and it was seen with what ease military tactics may be learned, when the people are inspired with sentiments of liberty.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do these epochs give rise?

The English entered with eagerness into the war against Louis the Fourteenth, but they grew tired of its expence before it was brought to a conclusion. Perhaps there has seldom been greater reason to justify its interference in continental politics, yet the result did not correspond with its wishes, nor is it probable that it ever could embark in a continental war with any advantage to itself. William was as much the sovereign of Holland as of England, and might therefore feel for his continental connections: but this was a misfortune, arising from a person having foreign possessions being on the throne. Against this evil the English ought to have been on their guard; and when they gave the throne of this realm, they should have insisted on the sovereign making a disposal of his foreign dominions. One advantage, however, attended this war; the English were kept on the alert, and less at leisure to attend to domestic concerns, so that all the attempts of the fallen James were ineffectual to produce, after his unfortunate attack on Ireland, any considerable troubles in the kingdom.

We cannot think on the debates of the Scotch parliament about the union, of their strange prognostications, without observing how completely the arguments of the best speakers of those times have been overthrown by facts. Scotland, from the time of the union, has been continually rising in prosperity. Its miserable lairds have disappeared, and a useful yeomanry is succeeding to their places. The idleness and laziness of feudal servility has given place to honest industry: and the spinning wheels of a manufactory now resound, where formerly prevailed the filth, and the noise, and the drunkenness of petty chieftains. How far England has been benefited, is very problematical. The introduction of forty-five members from Scotland, into the lower house, and

sixteen to the upper house, has been a prodigious accession of strength to the minister, and the uniformity of their votes from the union, to no very distant point of time, does no honour to the characters of the individuals, nor to the country whence they came. Should Ireland follow the same example, there may exist court intrigues, on the change of ministers, but the utility of a house of commons, constituted in such a manner, will not be very discernible.

When we reflect on the battles of Marlborough, and those that took place in the late war, we cannot but admire the improvements that have been made in the art of war. When we consider too the object of the different wars, we must reflect with awe on the ways of Providence. The greater part of Europe was once in arms to bring down the pride of the Bourbon family, which had manifested an inclination to extend by conquest its dominions on every side: the greater part of Europe lately combined to preserve that family on the throne, against the inclination of the people, and to prevent the nation from following its own schemes of legislation. Yet the Bourbon race, in spite of such protection, lives like that of the Stuarts, in exile. In these cases, neither by the glorious battles of Marborough, nor the disgraceful battles in connection with the combined princes, was England by any means repaid for its exertions. Surely mankind cannot always persist in the same folly of pursuing an incompetent end at an immense expence, or wasting blood and treasures, the works of both God and man, to gratify the idle conceits of individuals, who scarcely take any part in the calamities under which the mass of their fellow creatures is groaning.

Quest. V. Does the battle of Zama hold out any warning to the people of England, and particularly with respect to the volunteer system?

There seems, as we observed in our last answer on the subject of the battle of Zama, to be no ground to impute the loss of it to the employment of volunteers among the regulars, nor is there any reason to believe that the Carthaginians had any idea of a system similar to that of our volunteers. Our opinion differs, therefore, very materially from that of Sir Robert Wilson; and the second rank in the army of Hannibal, instead of being composed of volunteers, was composed of regulars, disciplined bodies of men, similar to our guards and marching regiments. But, if they had been volunteers, the arrangement of that battle might justly call in question the talents of Hannibal. To place before him a body of untried men, whose discomfiture and confusion must infallibly embarrass the main strength of his army, is no mark of a great general; and any one who should employ the volunteers of this country in the same manner would unnecessarily run a hazard of experiencing the same fate. The post of a large body of volunteers is assuredly in that part of the ground where they cannot embarrass the motions of the regulars, but give force to every attack, or relieve every disaster. And, if it might be thought advisable for the sake of a diversion, that the volunteers should commence the attack in a particular quarter, yet the general would doubtless take every precaution, that its ill success should not entirely derange his plans, and throw the main body into confusion.

But the loss of the battle of Zama, and its fatal consequences, shews the wretched state of a country which depends solely upon its regular forces. The loss of the battle stripped Carthage of all its honours, and we may conceive the horrors of its state, by supposing an enemy to have defeated our regular troops,

and to be employed in burning and pillaging the city of London. The hazarding of the fate of a country upon the issue of a single battle, argues very ill of the political talents of the general or his superiors; and the first maxim of policy is never to attack the invading army but with a force that must insure victory, and in the mean time to harrass it by all the means that a superior knowledge of the country affords.

The great talents of Scipio were displayed in his grand scheme of carrying the war into the enemy's country, and with such an example before his eyes, Bonaparte can desire nothing better than to imitate the conduct of so great a commander. We, on the contrary, have the example of Carthage before our eyes; and its fate speaks a lesson to us, which they must be short-sighted indeed to overlook. Carthage was ruined by risquing all on a single battle, and depending entirely on its regular army. Should Bonaparte then land with a hundred thousand of his chosen men, we should beware of risquing a battle with his troops, till he was surrounded by such a number of regulars, militia, and volunteers as would ensure success. In the mean time the weak-minded and the timorous would be in terrible alarm for their persons and property, thereby inspiring others with equal cowardice. A steady government would controul such fears, and in the mean time all the island, except the immediate seat of war, would be kept in a state of tranquillity.

This, it may be said, is very pretty talking, but practice will overthrow the theory: and so it will, if men should be put at the head of the troops who are mere tactical men, and know no more of an army than what they have learned at a parade: if the statesman also at the helm should be a creature of mere tricks and devices, and does not possess that enlarged mind that steadily foresees and encounters danger. But, on the other hand, with an administration on whom the people can rely, with a moderate well disciplined regular army, with volunteers trained to the use of arms, no force can possibly be brought into this island from the continent to effect a conquest.

Yet it may be said, that the island has been conquered frequently: first, by the Romans; secondly, by the Saxons, our ancestors; and thirdly, by the Normans. True: but the Romans conquered a divided people; the Saxons availed themselves of similar dissensions, and mastered the country. The propriety of calling it a conquest by the Normans may be doubted, yet here the folly of the English was seen in hazarding the whole kingdom on a single battle. The preceding conquests shew the little chance that Bonaparte has in case of an attack; yet as the safety of the kingdom must depend upon the training to arms the great body of the people, the necessity of the strictest attention to the volunteer system is apparent. No man should be permitted, after a certain time, to hold his rank as an officer, unless he can go through the evolutions of a battalion; and every one on the field should consider himself as liable to be called out by the inspecting officer to give the word of command.

Quest. VI. What are the principal divisions of the protestants?

When the protestants had shaken off the yoke of the see of Rome, their first care was to give to their followers the Bible in the vulgar tongue of each country. The maxim laid down by the teachers, and embraced, at least outwardly, by the whole sect, was, that the Bible is the religion of protestants, and nothing is to be maintained as an article of faith but what is derived from the Bible. This admirable maxim, if adhered to, would have prevented much of the confusion of unchristian charity which has been a striking feature in

the protestant persuasion. But the maxim was soon forgotten. In departing from the church of Rome, they did not depart from her principles, and instead of her councils and creeds, they set forth their synods, their convocations, their confessions of faith, their articles, their catechisms, to which they frequently paid a more bigotted adherence than the papists do to their tenets. Hence the protestants may be divided into two classes, the strictly scriptural and the traditional protestants. The former profess the Bible to be the rule of their faith, and bring every doctrine immediately to that test, not allowing to any name, or any preceding article of faith, any authority in the discussion of the question. The latter profess the Bible to be the rule of their faith, but they interpret it on the authority of preceding teachers, on rules laid down by their own body. The former class has scarcely a visible existence; the latter possesses the whole power and influence of the state, in which its maxims generally form part of the law of the land. They may be compared to the two classes among the Jews, the Caraites and the Pharisees: the former study the law with attention, the latter pay most attention to the traditions of men.

As such a difference prevailed early among the protestants, it was naturally to be expected that they would soon differ upon some important point of doctrine, and the first article of faith in both parties was the grand cause of dissention. The great mass of the protestants, in separating from the church of Rome, looked upon the body of its doctrine as sound, but considered, that it had been contaminated by papal additions. They paid very great respect to the early fathers, and were for bringing their faith to the purity with which it was professed in the early ages of Christianity. At this time the Greek was little known, and the Latin fathers had in general adopted the doctrine of the Trinity, which began to be professed among christians soon after the death of the apostles, or rather towards the end of the second century. A few of the protestants only called this doctrine in question, among whom was Servetus of Spain, who discovered the nature of the circulation of the blood, but the burning of him by Calvin, checked the open avowal of these tenets in the south of Europe. An Italian, however, of the name of Socinus, a gentleman of some note and great learning, from the advice and example of his uncle, studied the question, and retired into Poland, where he found several of his own opinions, who laid down as their first principle, that one person only is God, and that all other persons and beings in the world derive their authority from him alone. Hence the sect received the appellation of Socinians, or Unitarians, the latter title being given to them in contradistinction to the Trinitarians, who worship three persons as gods.

Poland at that time was particularly adapted for the security of the new sect, and the Unitarians seem to have foreseen, that it could be but of short duration. The other parts of Europe were occupied with the discussions on the papal power: in Poland, the Unitarians applied themselves closely to the study of the Scriptures, and to printing in the Latin language their notes and comments, which were distributed with great zeal and assiduity over the whole of Europe. Their labours were not permitted to go on without interruption, for their printing presses were broken, their works wherever they could be found burnt, and the sect was dispersed. Several came to England; many took refuge in Holland; others lay in Germany; and every where they seemed to have been actuated with the same spirit of diffusing their writings, and leaving to their silent efficacy the progress of their opinions. These writings

were universally attacked, and of course they were studied: and the consequence was, that by degrees they became to be engrafted into every publication of the Bible with notes, particularly in England, and were brought down to the understandings of the unlearned.

Still the contrary opinion retained the possession of places of worship, and the belief of one person only as God was chiefly held by men of science and learning. Sir Isaac Newton, Locke, Hartley, and Law, the late bishop of Carlisle, were the most distinguished supporters of this doctrine in this country, and within the last thirty years it has emerged from the studies of the learned, and assuming a visible form, has reared its head in the pulpit. In London, a chapel has been opened by Mr. Lindsey, a clergyman of the church of England, and fellow of St. John's college, expressly maintaining the unity of God in one person, and using the common prayer book with the alteration only of those passages, which ascribe worship to more persons than one, and this chapel is frequented by all ranks, from the highest to the lowest. The dissenters also have various meetings, in which the same doctrine is avowed, and Unitarian societies are formed in London, and in several parts of the country, with a view to print and disperse books in favour of their particular opinions. It is cultivated, indeed in the university of Cambridge, but Oxford and Dublin do not frequently produce members of this persuasion. The opposition to it grows visibly less and less. The belief of the Trinity is the corner-stone of the common-prayer book, yet the preacher seldom introduces it into his sermon, and much less endeavours to enforce it upon his hearers; and Dr. Prettyman, the present bishop of Lincoln, by declaring point blank against one part of the Athanasian creed, gives great countenance to the disuse of it altogether in the church. This creed contains the clearest and best account of the Trinity, and should be studied and rigidly adhered to by all who conceive the doctrine of the Trinity to be of divine original.

Questions to be answered next Month.

Which are the principal occurrences in profane history between the birth of Cyrus and the year that Solon was archon of Athens?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Which are the principal occurrences in English history between the revolution of 1688, and the treaty of Ryswick?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What is the fashionable world?

What are the chief distinctions among those who worship only one person as God?

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR JUNE, 1805.

"Divine Instructor! thy first volume this,
For man's perusal; all in capitals!" &c.&c.
(See this beautiful extract from Young in our former numbers.)

THE moon on the second evening will be to the west of Regulus, the planet Mars being at the distance of between six and seven degrees from her, these two objects the moon will have passed before the third evening, and consequently will appear to the east of them. On the fifth she will be to the west of Saturn, at the distance of about nine degrees; and on the following evening will be in an interesting situation, being at nearly equal distances from Virgin's Spike and Saturn: if the evening is clear, the observer cannot fail to be gratified with a view of this beautiful triangle. On the seventh she has passed Virgin's Spike; on the ninth she will be to the west of Jupiter, at the distance of about seven degrees. The tenth evening will discover the moon between the bright star Antares, and

Jupiter; being to the east of the former, at the distance of between two and three degrees.

Towards the end of the month, we shall again find the moon approaching to the well known star Regulus, on the last evening she will be between Regulus and Mars.

The reflected rays of the sun will so illumine the atmosphere during this and the following month, that none but stars of a considerable apparent magnitude will be visible.

The following observation is deserving of notice. As 366 revolutions are made by the stars in 365 days, each star must come to the meridian three min. $55\frac{9}{10}$ seconds sooner each succeeding day, than it did the day before; thus, if a star be observed on the meridian at nine o'clock, on the following evening it will be at the same place four min. before nine, and fifteen days after that at eight o'clock. Time-keepers are regulated by observing whether the time shewn by the machine corresponds with that of the above motion, and the pendulum is lengthened or shortened accordingly. We have this month an additional incentive to contemplation, by beholding the splendor of Venus, a planet we have not hitherto had an opportunity of seeing. She became an evening star on the 27th of May, and will charm our evening walks till the end of the year. On the 13th day, she sets at forty min. after eight, and on the 25th at 55 min. after eight, which is rather too soon after sun-set to be conveniently observed.

Mars on the second, will be seen in the west, within a degree of Regulus, and during this month will move through a space of more than sixteen degrees.

Jupiter will be seen at half past nine, (about the middle of the month); towards the east of the meridian, twenty degrees above the horizon, he is on the meridian on the first day, sixteen min. after eleven; on the sixth, fifty-three min. after ten; on the eleventh, thirty min. after ten; on the sixteenth, seven min. after ten; on the twenty-first, forty-four min. after nine; and on the twenty-sixth, twenty-two min. after nine o'clock.

Saturn will be stationary on the twelfth, and will not move above one-fourth of a degree from that time to the end of the month; he may be seen at half past nine, in the middle of the month in the south west, at the altitude of twenty-five degrees.

I have in my last shewn, that if there was no centrifugal force, the planets and sun would fall towards each other, by their mutual attraction, and on the contrary, if there was no centripetal or attractive force, they would fly from their orbits, and "planets and suns run lawless through the sky," but I must defer to some future opportunity (what I intended for the present number) instancing some remarkable laws of gravitation, &c. which produce that wonderful harmony and exact proportion, observable in every part of the solar system.

"Let stupid *Atheists* boast th' atomic dance,
And call yon beauteous orbs the work of chance;
But nobler minds, from sense and passion free,
Where truth unclouded darts her heav'nly ray,
Or in the earth, or in th' ætherial road,
Survey the footsteps of a ruling God;
Sole lord of nature's universal frame,
Thro' endless years unchangeably the same:
Whose presence, unconfin'd by time or place.
Fills the vast immensity of space,
He saw, while matter yet a *chaos* lay,
The shapeless *chaos* own'd his potent sway.
His single fiat form'd th' amazing whole,
And taught the new-born planets where to roll;
With wise direction, curv'd their steady course,
Imprest their *central* and *projectile* force;
Lest in one mass their orbs confus'd should run,
Drawn by th' attractive virtue of the sun.
Or quit the harmonious round, and wildly stray,
Beyond the limits of his genial ray."

L.

THE INSPECTOR. NO. XVII.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of *sense*.

I BELIEVE it is universally allowed that no spectacle makes a deeper impression on our minds, or affords a greater pleasure than that of a well-represented tragedy. Still, however, it is worthy of inquiry, from whence proceeds this delight; since it is certain that the sensations we then experience are of the mournful and solemn cast, and farther still to examine why the sight of others' woes should afford pleasure to us who are spectators of them. I believe that the two leading principles which move us on this occasion, are curiosity and sympathy. The first of these passions (if I may so call them) it is which induces us to wish to behold such representations as we are now speaking of, in order to retrace the scenes of life that are long gone by, to view the heroes of antiquity raised as it were from the dead; and for the time present to imagine ourselves transported to whatever place the author has chosen: in a word, to view the greatest transactions, and to be made acquainted with the lives of heroes that have shone conspicuously on the great theatre of the world, in either ancient, or the less distant periods of modern times. But that this pleasure may be rendered perfect and complete, it is requisite that we put upon ourselves a great degree of self-deception, which cannot be done perfectly, unless the author, the actor, and all contingent circumstances are as natural as it is possible to be. For the least offence against probability, the least confusion in the scenery destroys the deception, and with that all our pleasure. This is what convinces me that it is not the consciousness that we ourselves are not engaged in the dangers, nor are involved in the misery which we are beholding, to constitute what we are speaking of, since the more natural it appears to us, and the more we are persuaded that we behold the reality, the more perfect is the pleasure. This I shall endeavour to illustrate further, when I come to speak of sympathy. It is alleged by some one (I am almost certain it is by Burke), that were we to procure every thing contingent to the representation of a tragedy, the most perfect that it was possible, scenes, actors, dresses, and, finally, the most perfect tragedy of some favourite author, and let any one cause it to be declared that a state criminal was on the point of being executed on some neighbouring spot, that in a moment the empty benches would convince us that other objects had a greater attraction than a tragedy. This may in a great measure be true, but like all other general rules, it has exceptions; for I believe, that although a great part of the audience might be induced to prefer such a spectacle, yet still that part would be the illiterate and vulgar. I am of opinion, that no man of sense would leave the one spectacle for the other. And although the feelings of those I mentioned first might be so blunted by ignorance, and in some measure by a brutality which is innate in them, and cannot be extirpated but by education, yet their secession must be attributed to a desire of novelty, which constitutes the greatest pleasure of their lives, and their want of knowledge properly to estimate the merit of the author and performer. Again, I am persuaded that allowing that etiquette, or fashion, did not forbid the more learned and better-informed part of the company from rushing out to witness the execution, yet that their curiosity to behold this tragedy, would at least equal their desire to behold the execution; and that in the greater part it would predominate and constrain them to keep their places. And here I do not mention the young prodigy who has so recently concentrated the public curiosity into a focus; since it is rather to behold him, than a

desire to see the performance, that such crowds repair to either theatre, and that this is actually the case, appears very plainly from the circumstance, that whether he appear in an inferior tragedy, or in its opposite, still the public curiosity is the same. This, again, is something of a novelty, but must grow old in time. A few words more on this subject, and I have done. The greater the action to be represented, (provided the author has done his part) the greater our curiosity. The more important events in any natural history more strongly move us (I speak in general, although many are of a different way of thinking) than the representation of such domestic incidents, as the fate of a London apprentice, or even the excellent tragedy of the Gamester. We have a greater wish to behold the "godlike Harry like himself," the revolutions of kingdoms and the fall of nations, and great men, than such an event as I have just mentioned, which is fitted only to move the minds of the same class of people. Neither can an incident which is of too modern a nature be so successful in delighting us as one of antiquity, since we cannot deceive ourselves sufficiently to attend to it with equal pleasure. This, I believe, is sufficient to shew, that curiosity is one of the causes which afford us pleasure, in beholding a well represented tragedy. The other great cause, I conceive to be sympathy. This is that affection of the mind, which leads men to imagine themselves in the situation of a person whom they know to be labouring under some calamity, and fancying what they should feel under like circumstances; to pity those whom misfortune, accident, or even a venial error, has reduced to misery. What indescribable emotions do we not witness, when we behold the virtuous Antonio exposed to the malice of the inveterate Jew? Do we not pity him, and almost feel, as we should, were we exposed to the same danger? What do we not suffer, when we witness the anguish of Lear, the fate of Desdemona, with other personages of the like nature on our stage? Sympathy and pity are so intimately connected, that it is almost impossible to separate them. This is the reason, that we feel no sympathy for the wicked. And because in my opinion, no tragedy can be reckoned perfect, without some object of pity, the representation of Richard the Third, is not so pleasing as some others of our immortal bard, although it is written with the greatest force of language, and is furnished with every necessary to inspire terror: and as it is really a scene of blood and murder, we are inclined to look with detestation or prejudice upon all that appear in it, except Richmond, and with him we do not become sufficiently acquainted, to know whether he is good or bad; and the only cause of the joy we feel at his success is, that we think he cannot be worse than his predecessor. I therefore, take sympathy to be a passion that should be raised by a good tragedy, as it is one of the principal causes of our delight in beholding it. Of this the ancients seem to have been particularly careful; it constituted the main design of their plays. Witness the Œdipus of Sophocles and others. From this, I think we may naturally conclude, that the sight of others' woes does afford us pleasure, and the more perfect our deception, is, the greater satisfaction it affords us. And that this pleasure does not proceed from any barbarous joy arising from the view of the misfortunes of our fellow-creatures, but from a mournful situation, at the knowledge of the woes our flesh is heir to; and hence I infer, that grief is in some measure natural to the soul of man. Curiosity, I conclude, leads us to wish to behold

such spectacles, and the view of them causes a species of sympathetic grief to arise in the mind, which cannot be retained longer than our self-deception lasts, nor than we imagine ourselves transported to the spot, on which is represented the action we are beholding.

X. C.

April 16, 1805.

THE BABILLARD. NO. XVII.

Come like shadows; so depart!
SHAKSPEARE.

Singular Words.

DR. HINCE, of Cambridge, in a diary for the year 1795, proposed a question, namely, "What word is it in the English language, to which if you add a syllable, it will make it shorter?" Short is the word required, to which if you add *er*, it will then be *shorter*. This is a paradox, for the word, by being made actually longer, becomes really *shorter*. And now, *vice versa*, to contrast with the above, I shall name two or three words, which, by being made shorter in one sense, become longer in another. *Plague* is a word of one syllable; take away the two first letters, and there will be a word of two syllables remaining: by which it appears the *ague* is four-sixths of the plague: we have three other words of this kind, viz. te*ague*, le*ague*, and P*rague*.

There is a word in the English language of five syllables, from which if one syllable be deducted, no syllable remains—*Monosyllable*.

The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength and streights, and the very longest word honorificabilitudinity. But this is an obsolete phrase, and is not to be ound in any vocabulist I know of, Bailey excepted, who has borrowed it from the Latin, in which it has a letter more, viz. *honorificabilitudinitas*.

Heroine is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our tongue; the two first letters of it are male, the three first are female, the four first a brave man, the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus; *he, her, hero, heroine*.

We have a term for a beggar, which may be divided without the transposition of a single letter, with only the addition of an apostrophe, so as to make a complete simple sentence; and such a sentence as a person of this description may generally address himself withal: the term is *mendicant;* and the sentence arising from its division, *mend I can't;* which most of them may too truly assert.

These words deserve remark—*tartar*, *papa*, and *murmur* in English, *toto* in Latin, and *berber* in the Turkish language; because each of them are but the same syllable twice repeated.

We have several disyllable words, which read the same backwards as forwards; such as *aga*, *ala*, *lesel*, *refer*, &c. But we have very few which constitute a reverse reading; there are these, *lever*, *ever*, *repel*, *sever*, which read backwards, make *revel*, *reve*, *leper*, *reves;* and *æra*, by dissolving the diphthong, when retrogradely read, will be *area*. Of trysyllables there cannot be expected so many; *animal*, it is true, will be found to make the Latin, and, by adoption, English word, lamina.

But a more remarkable coincidence of words and events is seen in the two following instances: 1st. of *La Revolution Francaise*, from the letters of which may be composed, *Un Corse la finira*, i. e. a Corsican will put an end to the French revolution. The 2d is, *Honor est a Nilo*, from which may be composed *Horatio Nelson*, as much as to say, Horatio (Lord) Nelson's honour is from the Nile.

M. Dessaundrais.

IN a late whimsical work, entitled, "A Key to the Phenomena of Nature," a French writer, Chevrel Dessaudrais, has made public what he considers as a discovery of the

utmost importance to natural history and physical geography. He assures us, that, for six thousand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal, which lives, eats, drinks, and digests; which thinks, walks, and transpires; which has members and organs of speech; this wonderful animal is—*the Earth.* Thus, and thus only, can hurricanes, tempests, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. "If every thing upon the earth is animated (he argues), why should not the earth itself likewise be so; the earth, to which we are indebted for our support? If life be necessary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth, without the same faculty, produce grass in the fields, and trees in the forests? The process with hair and with grass is the same. The former are rooted in our skin, and the latter in the skin of the animal earth, *humus.* The nurse takes food, which she gives back liquefied to the child. Does not the earth do the same, in order to furnish the nurse with vegetables, which she converts into milk! Does it not imbibe particles of air and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As life is absolutely necessary for these functions, the earth which fulfils them must of necessity be alive and organised in the same manner as animals. Are not corresponding phenomena, results and objects, proofs of the same nature, organs, and properties? The earth must, however, be provided with much stronger organs than a woman, her procedure through the same being on a much more extensive scale, &c."

Reasons for not adopting the Gregorian Calendar.

Mr. Planta informs us of a whimsical circumstance, (in his History of the Helvetic Confederacy). He says, one of the principal reasons assigned by the peasants of Glaris, both protestants and catholics, for not adopting the Gregorian calendar, was the following. At the upper extremity of the principal valley, on the frontiers of the Grison country, is a natural aperture in a rock, called St. Martin's Hole, through which, annually on the third of March, and the third of September, *(old style)*, the sun at noon, shines on the church steeple of the village of Elms. The peasants, when the new calendar was offered them, rejected it unanimously, and with great indignation; observing, *that should they admit it, the sun would no longer dart its rays on that steeple, on those periodical days!*

Gaming.

A traveller, who had seen the remotest parts of the globe, on his return, was solicited by his friends to relate his adventures. — "I have seen," said he, "in a region beyond the Hurons, a strange set of beings, who often sit together whole nights, without the attraction of any thing to gratify the appetite. The thunder might rattle over their heads, or armies engage behind them without disturbing them in the least, as they are deaf and dumb. At times, they utter some inarticulate sounds, without meaning or connection, rolling their eyes in the oddest manner possible at each other. On other occasions, their countenances are marked with the most horrid expression of the most malignant passions." Heavens! exclaimed the hearers of the traveller, what can be the object of these unhappy wretches? Are they servants of the public? *No.* Are they in search of the philosopher's stone? *No.* Of the perpetual motion, perhaps? *No.* Then they are certainly sent thither in order to repent and atone for their crimes? *No; you are as much deceived, my friends, as ever.* Good God! then they must be madmen. Deaf, dumb, and insensible! What in the name of wonder can employ them? *Why* Gaming!

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR MAY, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ORGANIC REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD.

ART. XII. *An Examination of the mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the antidiluvian World, generally termed extraneous Fossils. By James Parkinson, Hoxton. Quarto. 2l. 2s.*

[Continued from page 215]

MR. PARKINSON, having concluded his examination of coal, passes to the inquiry respecting the origin of wood in the state of pyrites; bearing the exact form of the wood, witha truly metallic splendor. In this part he endeavours to prove that the whole of this wonderful change might have been effected without the intervention of fire, attempting to establish the aqueous origin of these substances, in opposition to very high authorities. So strongly indeed has the opposite opinion been entertained by philosophers of the present day, that we find Professor Playfair, of the university of Edinburgh, asserting the pyrites to be "a substance that is, perhaps, more than any other, the decided progeny of fire."

The interesting subject of the petrifaction of wood next engages the attention of the author. Having particularly described and refuted the opinions of the justly celebrated Kirwan, Knorr, Walch, Daubenton, Fourcroy, and most particularly those of Dr. Hutton and Professor Playfair. As the severest test of his opinion, he subjects it, in the first place, to the illustration of wood impregnated by flint, that most mysterious of all petrified substances.

Previously, however, to his proposing his theory, he proceeds to the examination of certain substances, such as siliceous pebbles, agatine nodules, &c. by which he expects to obtain some information applicable to the immediate subject of his inquiries. From the examination of these he determines, in opposition to Dr. Hutton and Professor Playfair, that the siliceous matter which has been deposited in secondary fossils, as well as in pebbles, &c. has been held in solution, in some aqueous menstruum. Proceeding then to determine by what solvent this solution has been accomplished, he determines from various observations, that the siliceous impregnation of various substances have resulted from a deposition of silex, from its solution in water.

Mr. Parkinson then proceeds to inquire into the circumstances under which the impregnation of siliceous wood may have taken place. Siliceous fossil wood he divides into two kinds.

"The first is that, in which the wood had suffered no real change in its nature, during its existence in a subterranean situation, previous to that produced by the siliceous impregnation. The second is that, in which bituminization had wrought its peculiar change on the wood, previous to its impregnation with siliceous matter. Of the former kind I know but one instance, and that of rather rare occurrence; which is, where the wood, previous to having been buried, had undergone that change, which we frequently see take place in the ligneous part of trees, and which reduces the wood to that state, in which it acquires the name of *rotten-wood*. The wood having been impregnated, whilst in this state, with silex, yields an appearance exactly resembling that of rotten-wood; but occasions no small surprise to any one who, taking such a specimen in his hand, expecting from its appearance to find it exceedingly light, discovers it to be possessed of considerable weight, from the great quantity of silex it contains. The specimen figured at Plate II. Fig. 1. [*annexed to the volume*] is of this kind, it having the peculiar light appearance of rotten-wood, whilst its impregnation with silex has been to such a degree, as to have allowed it at one end to have assumed a very high polish, from the lapidary's wheel. Since this specimen has been engraved, I have obtained other specimens of this fossil wood, in which the loose and shivery texture of rotten-

wood, is still more decidedly manifest. This kind of fossil wood appears to be that to which the term of SILICEOUS WOOD may be most appropriately applied. The second kind of siliceous fossil wood is that which, previous to its impregnation with silex, had undergone the change which the bituminous fermentation induces: this kind of fossil wood may be termed SILICIZED BITUMINOUS WOOD; and its several species will be found to have depended much, for their general appearance, on the degree to which the bituminizating process had proceeded, in the wood, previous to its lapidefaction.

"Bituminous wood, we have seen, may exist in two states: in one, the fibres, although rendered bituminous, and perhaps softer than in their original state, have not been so far changed as to run together and destroy the natural separation which exists between them. A specimen of bituminous wood in this state, dug up at Blackwall, is represented at Plate I. Fig. 1. In the other state, the bituminous fermentation appears to have proceeded so far, as to have occasioned such an approach to fluidity, in the bituminized wood, as to have allowed it to run together in a mass, by which the ligneous texture, and fibrous appearance have been lost. The Bovey-coal, of which we have already spoken, and which has been figured in Plate I. Fig. 3. is an example of bituminous wood, which has existed in this state. In specimens of this wood, its state of softness, nearly approaching to fluidity, may be inferred from the fibres, in one part of a specimen, being disposed in various distorted directions, very different from those which naturally belong to the woody fibre, whilst, in another part, they seem to have run together in one mass, in which every trace of fibrous texture is obliterated.

"SILICIZED BITUMINOUS WOOD may, therefore, agreeable to these two different states, in which bituminous wood has existed, be divided into those species in which the bituminizated fibres, having retained their solidity at the time of being impregnated with silex, have not allowed any diffusion of the matter, of which they were constituted, in the surrounding siliceous fluid, which merely penetrates and involves the bituminous fibres, and fills up all the interstices, without being itself affected by the bitumen and into those, in which the bituminous mass has been in so fluid a state, as to allow its intimate mixture and union, with the permeating lapidific fluid, which thereby assumes, with other peculiar properties, a lustre similar to what might be expected, from a mixture of silex and of bitumen. The species which seem to have depended on the first of these states for their present mode of existence, are, first, CALCEDONIC FOSSIL WOOD; secondly, AGATIZED; and thirdly, JASPERINE; whilst all the numerous specimens, whose modification has depended on the second of these states, may be considered as belonging to OPALINE FOSSIL WOOD. These several species we will now proceed to notice, in the order here observed.

LETTER XXXV.

Calcedonic Wood---Agatine---Jasperized.

"Calcedonic fossil wood appears to be the most simple form, in which silicized bituminous wood is found to exist; and, therefore, serves to shew, most clearly, the nature of the impregnation of solid bituminous wood with a solution of flint. In this wood, the colour and general appearance of which manifests very plainly its previous bituminization, the siliceous impregnation, in those specimens which I possess, has been such as to have given to them sufficient hardness to dispose to the conchoidal fracture, approaching in some parts to the shivery; and to occasion them to yield sparks, by percussion with steel. Their external surface has the whiteness of wood which has been long exposed to the air; but a section of them shews the internal substance to be of the colour of dark brown bituminized wood. The characteristic difference of this species of fossil wood is, that, although the siliceous fluid has pervaded every part of it, it has entered into no other union with it than that of penetrating every fibre, and filling up every minute interstice, without dissolving any part of the bitumen, or even entering into such chemical union with it as to allow it to manifest the least trace of bitumen in its lustre, transparency, or colour, in any of those parts where the silex has been allowed to transude, and separate from the general mass of the impregnated wood: the siliceous matter assuming, generally, in those situations, the mammillated surface, and that degree of transparency which is in general displayed by siliceous matter, in

that form which is termed mammillated calcedony. In pl. II. fig. 10, is represented a specimen, shewing the whitened surface, beautifully invested with transparent mammillated calcedony, appearing as if it had percolated through the substance, and had coagulated on the surface of the wood. Plate VIII. fig. 9, represents another specimen, in which the circular cavities, which had been formed by the *teredo marina*, are filled up by the transudation of the uncoloured pellucid calcedony. At plate II. fig. 11. a specimen is depicted, which appears to have suffered a higher degree of bituminization, in consequence of which the filtered siliceous matter, with which it is every where beset, in the form of yellow semi-pellucid globules, appears to have derived some slight tinge from the bitumen; which, in consequence of the more perfect state of bituminization, in which it had existed, may be presumed to have been in a more fluid state, than the bituminous wood which had helped to constitute the two beforementioned specimens. Specimens of this kind of fossil wood are, I believe, rather rare; but the separation of siliceous matter, with which solid bituminous wood has been saturated, may be very frequently seen in specimens, in which the whole silicized bituminous substance is covered with resplendent drusy quartz crystals. Instances of this kind are so numerous, as to render an illustration of this appearance, by a figure, unnecessary.

"Agatine fossil wood.—This term may be appropriated to such fossil wood as possesses a glassy lustre, breaks with rather a conchoidal fracture, gives sparks freely with steel, and is either marked by spots and illmitions of a bright crystalline matter, with which its vacuities have been filled, or has its several surfaces and cavities lined with quartz crystals. The blending of the characters of agate, and of fossil wood, seems to have been generally effected by the accumulated investments of the drusy crystals just mentioned, formed by the transudation of the clear siliceous fluid into the interstices and round the surface of the saturated bituminous wood. The substance and opacity of the altered wood will, however, generally prevent that transparency, those linear marks, and those other appearances, which generally characterise the modifications of silex to which the term agate is given. In one specimen, however, now before me, such appears to have been the tenuity and the smallness of quantity of the bituminous wood, as to have allowed the siliceous matter, with which it is involved, to possess a considerable degree of transparency: and in the specimen depicted at pl. VIII. fig. 3 and 5, of the starry stone of Chemnitz, the tubuli are filled with agatine matter, conspicuously displaying those marks which characterise what is termed the fortification agate.

"Jasperized wood is never itself transparent, nor has any crystalline illinitions, except such as sometimes appear to have been produced by the filling up of little cracks in the stone, by a subsequent infiltration of a siliceous fluid. Its fracture is conchoidal, very rarely splintery; its lustre is dull, and its hardness varies with its proportion of silex. The general characters and properties are such as readily lead to a knowledge of the nature of its composition. The veined or cloudy appearance of these stones may, in general, be very easily traced to the introduction of fine earthy particles, between the detached masses of bituminized fibres of the fossil wood, which have been all consolidated together by a subsequent infiltration of a solution of silex. The specimen, of which the polished section is figured at pl. II. fig. 8, will serve to point out how much this opinion is favoured by the appearances yielded by this species of wood. The examination of jaspers has shewn that they generally contain silex and alumine, and even other earths, in different proportions; whilst the following essays corroborate the idea of bituminous matter entering, in a small proportion, into the composition of this species of fossil wood.

"Sixty grains of jasperized wood, reduced to powder, were mixed with double the quantity of purified pot-ash, purified by Mr. Allen, to which was added a sufficient quantity of distilled water to dissolve the pot-ash. The powder which settled, and which was nearly white when dry, but became darker on being wetted, in about four or five days, shewed a line of darker matter on the surface of the precipitate; which, during a month, continued to increase, when it seemed to constitute *in bulk*, about one-fourth of the whole precipitate. Half this precipitate, added to colourless sulphuric acid, evidently darkened it: but willing to avail myself of the kindness of my friend Mr. W. H. Pepys, whose well-known abilities would

stamp unquestionable authority on the results of his experiments, I requested that gentlemen to subject the remainder to an examination, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of carbon. According to his obliging communication — the separated precipitate, after having been washed with distilled water, and dried at 212 deg. Wedgewood, weighed 1.3 grain. Upon projecting a small portion in colourless sulphuric acid, nearly boiling, sulphureous gas was evolved, and the acid slightly blackened. Upon projection of another portion in boiling nitrate of pot-ash, gas was liberated, without sparks, or scintillation. There are, undoubtedly, Mr. Pepys remarks, difficulties in ascertaining from what source the carbon can have been derived; the purest and most caustic alkali obtaining carbon in its treatment with alcohol, which mechanical means alone have yet been able to separate. Willing to obtain some more information with respect to these volatile matters, which might have escaped at 212 deg. Wedgwood, I made the following experiment.

"One hundred and eighty grains of jasperized wood, taken from a part where the ligneous form was most apparent, were placed in a glass retort, over the naked coals. When the bottom of the retort became red hot, a vapour became visible in its upper part, and its neck became discoloured by a light brown tinge, several small drops of water collecting in it at the same time. The bottom of the retort beginning now to run, the process was stopped. Upon examination, when the vessels were cold, the matter which had coloured the neck of the retort, appeared to be in too small a quanity, to determine its nature with any approach to precision. The water had very little taste: but both the retort and receiver yielded a very pungent, empyreumatic bituminous smell, which the latter retained for several days. This experiment, though imperfectly performed, seems to be sufficient to establish the fact, that some remains of bituminized vegetable matter were still present in the jasperized wood.

"However great is the variety in which jasper is presented to our observation, there is hardly any appearance which it bears, which is not exactly borne by fossil wood. In one specimen of fossil wood, now before me, the fibrous texture of the wood is evident, whilst it at the same time displays all the characters of the *jaspis sanguinaris*, or blood-stone. Jasper, indeed, manifests so frequently the indubitable traces of wood, as to give room to believe that its origin has been derived much more often from vegetable composition, than has ever been supposed. It has often occurred to me to notice, in a specimen of polished jasper, appearances which, though striking, conveyed no idea of vegetable remains; but which obviously did so, after the judgment had been aided by the examination of another specimen, which, at the same time that it possessed the same general features, and characters, of the former specimen, manifested more plainly the marks of vegetable origin. Specimens of jasper, which excite no suspicion of their dependence on vegetable decomposition, in the minds of those unused to such inquiries; but which display indubitably such an origin, to those who have been in the habit of examining specimens of fossil wood, are very frequent; so frequent, indeed; and so much do I find, that observation extends the right of their claim to such an origin, that I can hardly help concluding that most jaspers owe something, in their composition, to vegetable matter, changed by those processes to which it was necessarily subjected after the universal deluge."

Discovering the ligneous structure in the pitch, stone, and the semi-opal, and ascertaining that these substances yielded by the action of the fire a bituminous empyreumatic oil, our author concludes these to have been of vegetable origin. Having traced the vegetable matter thus far into the mineral kind, he ventured to conjecture its presence in the substance next in kindred to these, but in which the presence of bitumen could hardly have been expected. This substance is the opal, and the inquiry being truly curious, we shall give the particulars of it in the words of the author.

"The OPAL, *opal edler*, *gelber opal*, Werner, the noble opal of some, and the oriental opal of the jewellers, in addition to the general characters which distinguish this class of fossils, possesses the astonishing property of displaying, in a strong light, the most vivid and beautiful colours, which continually play

on the eye, with varying splendor, on the least change of position. From that spot which, the instant before, shewed a beautifully bright green, or purple, a rose-coloured flame suddenly darts forth, forming what the amateurs of this stone term *the fire of the opal.* But description can furnish only a very imperfect idea of the very brilliant display of colours yielded by this admirable and inestimable jewel. Our admired poet Thomson appears to have succeeded, as far as the powers of language could enable him. It is in his address to the Sun, where he thus speaks of the wonderful properties of this highly elaborated work of nature. . .

"The unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee,
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone:
The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact, that polish'd bright,
And all its native lustre let abroad,
Dares, as it sparkles on the fair one's breast,
With vain ambition emulate her eyes,
At thee the *ruby* lights its deepening glow,
And with a waving radiance inward flames.
From thee the *sapphire,* solid ether, takes
Its hues cærulean; and, of ev'ning tinct,
The purple streaming *amethyst* is thine.
With thy own smile the yellow *topaz* burns:
Nor deeper verdure dyes the robe of spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shows: but *all combin'd,*
Thick through the whitening OPAL play thy beams,
Or, flying several from its surface form
A trembling variance of revolving hues,
As the sight varies in the gazer's hand.
SEASONS, Summer, l. 140.

"Mr. Klaproth, having subjected the noble opal, both in its ordinary, and in its hydrophanous state, to the test of his accurate examinations, is induced to conclude, that the difference between it, common flint, and rock crystal, is only that which depends, on a difference in the state of aggregation. From this same examination, I am led to make a widely different inference; and to conclude, that the same bituminous matter, which has been assumed to be present in the other stones of a waxy lustre, is also present in the opal; and that it is by its admixture with the simple, pure, siliceous earth, that the opal is produced. In two of Mr. Klaproth's experiments, which, being made merely to ascertain the nature of the earth existing in this stone, prove the quantity only of its volatile parts, the real constituent parts of the opal are shewn to be,

Silex	90 gr.
Water, and other volatile matters	10.
	100

"Another experiment was made on one of those varieties of the opal which are known by the names *hydrophanes, changeable opal,* and *oculus mundi,* which, besides possessing the remarkable property of becoming transparent in water, and other fluids, are eminently distinguished, by manifesting, in that situation, the beautiful play, or change of colours, peculiar to the opal. This analysis was made, under those circumstances which were calculated to yield some knowledge of the nature of those constituent parts, which had been dissipated, without examination, in the two experiments just mentioned; and therefore is the experiment, on which might, almost, be allowed to depend the decision of the question—whether any thing of a *bituminous* nature enters into the composition of the opal. The result of this experiment is strongly affirmative of this fact; and, indeed, seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to advance, in a most striking manner. You must have perceived that I have been regularly led on to the supposition of the presence of bitumen in opal, by first noticing the impregnation of bituminous wood with silex, by which was formed silicized bituminous wood; then tracing this into the opalized wood and the pitch-stone; thence to the semi-opal, and at the last to the opal itself: you will therefore readily conceive the satisfaction yielded by the analysis made by Mr. Klaproth, which afforded a result at once so unexpected, and decisive; and so precisely accordant with the experiments of Mr. Pepys, on opaline wood.

"One hundred grains of the hydrophanous opal of Saxony were coarsely divided, or bruised, and ignited upon red-hot coals, in a small glass retort. At the end of this process there appeared, in the receiver, an *empyreumatic water,* covered with a thin *greasy pellicle.* The loss of weight arising from this was 5¼ grains. Pursuing the analysis, Mr. Klaproth was enabled to ascertain that 100 parts of the hydrophanous opal, from Saxony, contain,

Silex	93.125 gr.
Alumine	1.625
Volatile *inflammable* parts, and water	5.250
	100

"The opinion which I have ventured to offer, respecting the transition, if I may be thus allowed to employ the term, of bitumen, into the noble opal, appears to be corroborated, and the fact to be illustrated, by another modification of bitumen and silex, in which the union of these two substances appears to be incontestable. In the specimens in which this combination occurs, and which evidently are of vegetable origin, the external surface presents evident marks of wood, which appears to have undergone but a slight degree of bituminization. This ligneous coat is, in some parts, not more than a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and in some parts is so thin as merely to give the appearance of a film, adhering to a flinty matter, of which the substance is formed. This substance differs in no respect, in its appearance, from COMMON FLINT (gun-flint, *feuerstein*), except in being more dull and opaque; as if it contained a portion of dark-coloured bitumen, or petroleum: this appearance being rather more conspicuous towards the external surface; it gradually assuming the appearance of common flint; and, acquiring a greater degree of pellucidity and transparency, as it reaches the interior surface: and, in one specimen, it there assumes the form and appearance of a calcedonic stalactite."

Having thus closely argued hitherto, Mr. Parkinson, warm with his subject, gives the rein to conjecture, which undoubtedly here appears to carry him farther than experiment or observation will warrant.

"When it is considered how numerous the substances are, into which the transition of fossil wood may be traced, a wide field opens for similar inquiry. Indeed, whilst contemplating a siliceous mass, which accompanied, and was even blended with silicized bituminous wood, and which emulated the emerald in its lustre, and beautiful green colour, I have been prompted to suspect that some of the coloured stones might, perhaps, be indebted to vegetable decomposition, for the charming hues which they display. I feel so much assured, that, from the application of the powers now possessed by chemistry, in the examination of mineralized wood and its transitions, a rich harvest would be yielded; that it is with regret I reflect on my want of opportunity for so interesting a research. From such inquiries we should learn the real nature of the various colouring matters, with which these substances are so pleasingly tinted; and be enabled to determine whether they depend at all on modification of bitumen, or are derived from metallic substances alone. The fossil woods would themselves thus furnish ample matter for investigation; since they are frequently variegated with the most pleasing colours: amongst which may be particularized, besides the brown, so obviously derived from bitumen, and which is often enlivened by a rich and bright yellow?—green, from the darkest olive to the faint sea-green;—and red, from the faintest pink, almost to crimson."

In our next we propose to conclude this curious, interesting, and we may add, *sublime* subject.

ART. X. *The Works of Dr. John Brown.*

[Continued from page 57.]

WE open this work again with undiminished respect for the learned but unfortunate author, and are sorry he is not alive to improve upon a system which undoubtedly is the production of genius and reflection. No man could be expected so well to elucidate the works of Dr. John Brown as Dr. John Brown. What could be done by another hand has been piously undertaken by his dutiful son, who makes no contemptible figure as the champion of his deceased father. We noticed in our number for January, page 54, the filial biographer's objections against Dr. Beddoes' Life of Dr. John Brown, prefixed to the former editions of these works; and we thought as we proceeded nearer to the end of this new life, we could observe the language to possess a superiority over the former: though we still regret to find so many *scotticisms* dispersed in it. As for instance, speaking of a gentleman, the owner of the mansion, where his father lived as preceptor, he called him *the landlord of the house*. This is the way we should describe the keeper of a tap house,

or inn on the road. We well know the Scotch attach no such disrespect to the term *landlord*, still, however, as the work was to be read in countries where the import of the word might be misunderstood, we are sorry to see it, as well as "*the money due him*," and the two *bailsmen* who had become *bound* for him. We are not much better pleased with the word *rascality*, as applied to the unworthy Scotch bookseller. Such coarse and angry epithets are blemishes in a work on so important a science. But it was not our intention to look for faults, much less of this trifling nature. There is, however, one entire sentence in the life, which we object to. The biographer says, (speaking of himself) "Shortly after this, when he was still only about five years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his father, to whom he was very warmly attached." Notwithstanding the adverb of warmth, we think the whole phrase too cold, when applied to the attachment of a child to its parent. If the very youth of the child be opposed to our objection, then we reply, that the words warmly attached are altogether unsuited to describe the reciprocal affection of a parent and a child of that age. Now to the more important part of our duty. Some of those who have been the most tardy in giving their impartial attention to Dr. B.'s new sentiments, assign as a reason that it was not from choice and a spontaneous impulse of the soul that he conceived his plan; but from resentment to the professors, he determined to attack the system on which they stood. This latter part of their reasoning is undoubtedly founded on fact, but it neither weakens nor strengthens the truths which the doctor adduces in support of his new doctrine.

Perhaps there are some of our readers may be unapprized that Dr. John Brown died in indigent circumstances, leaving a wife and eight children, of which four were girls, totally unprovided for. The English nation was not backward on this interesting occasion, to provide for the family of a man to whom science owed such obligations. The munificence of several individuals was particularly called upon, on the occasion, by an elegant Latin eulogium, composed by the late Charles Little, Esq. of Gilmour, and pronounced to a highly respectable auditory, by the master of the Roman Eagle Lodge, June 28, 1789. By this and other equally laudable means, the family were comfortably provided for.

In speaking of the progress of the Brunonian doctrine, and of the opposition it might be expected to meet with from the bereft condition of its inventor, Dr. William Cullen Brown, says,

"If, in spite of the obstacles that have conspired to retard the progress of the new doctrine (particularly in the country which gave it birth) it has gradually, but steadily, worked its way into every part of the world where literature and science prevail:—the reflection naturally presents itself, what would have been the consequence, had its discoverer, instead of being a poor, unfriended, and persecuted philosopher, with his splendid abilities united the adventitious circumstance of being placed in one of the professorial chairs of the flourishing university of Edinburgh? In other words, what might he not have done, had he possessed the advantages of his adversary, patronised by dukes, enjoying extensive emoluments and honours, and supported, in whatever hypothetical opinions he dictated, by colleagues, whose common interest it was to oppose all innovation that did not originate among themselves, and to crush whatever doctrines militated against their own established dogmas?

"Instead of being left, solely recommended by its own merit, to stem the torrent of opposition, and slowly push itself forward through the hosts of enemies leagued against it, the Brunonian system, countenanced by the great, would have been at once firmly established in the medical school of Edinburgh. It would have been received there by the students with implicit faith; and from thence have been rapidly diffused wherever the English language prevails. The continent would have

next caught the flame, and the new light would have speedily illumined the different countries of Europe, and occasioned in them a revolution in medicine as extensive as radical. Instead of the inventor being allowed, during his life, to languish in penury, honours and dignities would be heaped upon him; and, after his death, statues would have been erected to him in grateful remembrance of the inestimable benefits he had rendered humanity."

If, justice, however, has not been done him in his native country, where the reception of his doctrine did not in an equal degree affect the pride and interests of individuals, his system experienced a very different fate abroad. In Italy, in particular, we find it met with many warm admirers, as well as some opposers. We will relate an anecdote told by the biographer,

"In the former city, (Pavia) some years ago, in consequence of a defection in favour of the Brunonian system, which had taken place among most of the students, and several of the younger professors, the older professors applied to the government to interpose their authority. A decree was accordingly passed, prohibiting any professor, or lecturer, from attempting to teach the new doctrine; and the students were commanded to learn nothing but what was delivered by their teachers. Opposition operated as usual in such cases; and an effect, the very reverse of that intended, was the consequence. Every student eagerly sought after that work which had attracted the attention, and occasioned the interference of the state. Truth only requires being candidly heard to beget conviction. The perusal of the *Elementa* failed not to dispel from their minds the mists of error in which they had been wandering. Professorial influence was exerted in vain, and the revolt became universal."

Dr. Vincent Solenghi, at Rome, has translated the *Elementa*, and Dr, Dell'U, one of the first Brunonians in Pavia, has written a system of physiology, expressly on the Brunonian plan: but the ingenious Dr. Joseph Frank, formerly professor of the practice in Pavia, and now chief physician to the civil Hospital at Vienna, has been most assiduous and successful in promoting the new principles of medicine. As this edition of the Doctor's works by his affectionate and learned son, cannot fail to give an additional impulse to the revolution in practice, which the former had occasioned, especially as a very sensible introduction by the editor accompanies this edition, we think we cannot do better than publish the "Principles of the New Doctrine" for the present, and make our remarks on his "Outlines" and "Elements" in our next.

Explanation of some of the fundamental Principles of the new Doctrine.

"Animals and vegetables are endowed with a principle, the nature of which is unknown. This principle, which is named *excitability*, distinguishes living beings from inanimate matter; and Dr. Brown regards it as *one and indivisible*.

"He has studiously avoided all inquiry concerning the *nature* of excitability; but supposes that it may be *accumulated*, or *diminished* in quantity; that it may become *more* or *less abundant*; and, in that point of view, he considers it as *matter*.

"He calls the *agents* which support life, *exciting powers*, and distinguishes them into *external* and *internal*. These powers, acting upon the excitability, maintain life; or, in the language of the Brunonian doctrine, produce *excitement*.

"He also gives the name of *stimulant powers* to whatever can modify the excitability, and produce a *greater* or *lesser* degree of *excitement*.

"When the exciting or stimulant powers exert a moderate action on the excitability, they consume a considerable quantity of it, and produce the degree of excitement in which health consits. Thus the *moderate action of the exciting powers*, the *due exhaustion of the excitability*, and *proper limitation of the excitement*, are synonymous phrases.

"But when the exciting powers act with too great energy, the excitability is too speedily *wasted*, and the excitement proportionably *increased*; in which case the body is said to be in that state to which he gives the name of *sthenic diathesis*: it does not yet, however, labour under *sthenic disease*, being only *predis-*

posed to it. It is that intermediate state between health and disease, which is named *predisposition*, and which is sooner or later changed into that of disease, according to the greater or lesser energy of the stimulating powers. The sthenic diathesis may be gradually increased from the slightest sthenic disease,---as the sthenic catarrh, small-pox, the benign measles,---to the highest inflammatory pneumonia, and the excitement is then raised to the highest degree of which it is susceptible. It cannot remain long in this state without becoming languid. The physician has then two difficulties to encounter. If he employ too debilitating a treatment, he will reduce the excitement too much, and induce a state of great weakness; he will occasion those diseases which supervene on inflammatory affections, when sufficient caution has not been employed in the use of the antiphlogistic plan of cure, or when bleeding has been pushed too far. On the other hand, if he be too timid in the use of the debilitating method, or employ too powerful stimuli, he will give rise to a different kind of debility.

"It is very essential, according to this doctrine, to distinguish these two kinds of debility: for, though they be intrinsically the same, they require a different kind of treatment.

"That debility which is produced by too debilitating a method, or, in general, by the deficiency of exciting powers, or by their too feeble action, is named *direct debility*. In such a case, the excitability is supposed to be accumulated. Thus, the *too feeble action of the exciting powers*, the *accumulation of the excitability*, and *the direct diminution of the excitement*, are synonymous expressions.

"There is another kind of debility, occasioned by the excessive action of the exciting powers, or by intensely strong stimuli, or by the too long continued action of these powers, even though their energy be not too great.

"The excitability is then exhausted by the excess of stimuli; and this species of debility is called *indirect*. Thus the *long-continued action of stimuli*, or *their most intense action*, or *exhaustion of the excitability*, and *indirect debility*, are equivalent terms.

"He distinguishes, with great discernment, the apparent debility accompanying inflammatory diseases, which it is of such importance to ascertain. The proof, says he, that this debility is not real, is, that it yields to debilitating remedies, while the employment of stimulants would be death. He supposes that both *direct* and *indirect debility* may be present at the same time, in the subject; and this he names *mixt debility*. It requires a treatment adapted to the predominance of either.

"These two kinds of debility have been considered as they exist in disease; but they are also present in the healthy state; *direct debility* being the lot of infancy, and *indirect* that of old age.

"Sleep, in a state of health, is only the result of *direct* or *indirect* debility, and sometimes of both united, but in a moderate degree: for, if they be excessive, they will produce morbid sleep, or the watching which occurs in asthenic diseases.

"Every thing which, in a state of health, does not sufficiently exhaust the excitability, and make it incline, in a due degree, toward indirect debility, --- as cold, spare diet, the cessation of customary intellectual or corporeal exertion, fear, despondency, &c.---will be able to repel sleep.

"The same effect will likewise be produced by whatever can occasion excessive indirect debility, as intoxication, extreme heat, violent passions, &c.

"I have thought proper to dwell on the application which Dr. Brown has made of direct and indirect debility to the different periods of life, whether in health or disease, in natural or morbid sleep, or in natural and morbid watching.

"It is in removing this debility, whether direct or indirect, that opium, given in doses proportioned to the different states, procures sleep; but, according to Dr. Brown, it produces this effect, not by a *sedative*, but *stimulant* operation. For this reason, therefore, it is hurtful in inflammatory diseases.

"In explaining his system, Dr. Brown employed two scales, of which the first, divided into 80 degrees, shews the quantity of excitability given to a being at the commencement of existence.

"The second points out the ascending and descending progression, which the exciting powers observe in acting on the excitability.

"The excitement will be at 0, and the excitability at 80, instantly previous to the exciting powers beginning to act. Life, or excitement, will only take place at the moment the exciting powers begin to act.

on the excitability. The exciting powers, in consuming the excitability from 80 degrees to 40, will increase the excitement of life to 40, which corresponds to the fortieth degree of the excitability. The excitability wasted to the fortieth degree, and excitement increased in the same proportion, constitute the most powerful degree of life compatible with health. (See paragraph 25th of the *Elements of Medicine*). But the excitement, when pushed beyond this degree, tends only to weaken itself, and decreases with the excitability from 40 to 0, which marks the period of life.

"This scale may afford a sufficiently accurate idea of the progress of the excitability and excitement in a person who leads a temperate life, on whom the exciting powers constantly exert a suitable degree of action.

"Hence it appears, that the excitement of a being, at the commencement of life, is yet feeble, and that his excitability is accumulated, or not sufficiently wasted by the action of exciting powers; or, in short, that he is in a state of direct debility, which requires only slight stimuli: while the old man, or he who has brought on premature old age by excesses, has arrived at that exhaustion of the excitability and diminution of excitement, which characterise indirect debility, and require powerful stimuli, as spirituous liquors, succulent food proportioned to the digestive powers, wine, &c.

"It will readily be perceived from what has been said, that moderate stimuli produce a suitable degree of excitement: that, when too feeble for the support of life, they allow the excitability to accumulate, and produce asthenic diathesis, *predisposition* to asthenic diseases, and, in short, all the diseases which depend on direct debility. When the exciting powers, called *hurtful exciting powers*, are too great, they produce, as has been already observed, *sthenic predisposition*, and all the diseases of that class. Lastly, these same powers, after they have occasioned the highest excitement of which the system is susceptible, end in indirect debility, and give rise to the asthenic diseases, which depend upon it. It is this transition from the highest excitement to indirect debility which it is of such importance to prevent, by proper management, in inflammatory diseases, which, from the violence of the inflammation alone, are about to degenerate into asthenic diseases.

"The same asthenic powers which contribute to health, produce sthenic or asthenic diseases, according as they stimulate *more* or *less*. The same hurtful powers, capable of producing asthenic diseases, may be employed as remedies in sthenic diseases, and *vice versa*.

"Dr. Brown allows only two diatheses, *sthenic* and *asthenic*. He divides diseases into *sthenic* and *asthenic*, and these into *universal* and *local*. Universal diseases are always preceded by that intermediate state, already mentioned, called *predisposition*. This state depends on the same causes which give rise to the subsequent disease.

"The sthenic or asthenic local diseases are never preceded by predisposition.

"Universal diseases at first attack the whole system, but may direct their principal effect upon one part, as in peripneumony, &c. Such a local affection, however, is merely a consequence of the disease; whereas in the diseases, which he names local, the injury of a part, or organ, always precedes the affection of the whole system, which is proportioned to the part primarily attacked.

"Inflammation is also distinguished into sthenic universal and sthenic local, into asthenic universal and asthenic local.

"In his work he explains the causes of these different diseases, their distinguishing symptoms, and the remedies adapted to their cure.

"Dr. Brown, far from considering fever as an effort of nature to free herself from some noxious cause, regards it as a disease entirely depending on debility, in which it is always necessary to employ stimulant remedies. He ranks among the pyrexiæ the diseases called *inflammatory fevers*, and excludes them altogether from the class of fevers.

"He concludes the reasoning part of his work with the following words (par. 327): 'As all the motions of the planets, which latter were formed to remain and continue their courses for ever, depend on this principle,---to proceed straight forward in the manner all projectiles move, and then by the influence of gravity, which affects them all, to be pulled downward, and, thereby, upon the whole, thrown into circular motions;---so, in the lesser and living bodies, with which those greater bodies are filled, that is, animals and plants, of which the whole

species remain, though the individuals of each species die; whatever is the cause of their functions, whatever gives commencement and perfection to these, the same weakens and at last extinguishes them. It is not, therefore, true, that some powers are contrived by nature for the preservation of life and health, others to bring on diseases and death. The tendency of them all indeed is to support life, but in a forced way, and then to bring on death, but by a spontaneous operation.'

"The following ingenious illustration of the Brunonian doctrine by Mr. Christie, and the subjoined scale drawn up by Dr. Lynch, both formerly Dr. Brown's pupils, as likely to facilitate the comprehending of this doctrine, have been introduced here.

"Suppose a fire to be made in a grate, filled with a kind of fuel not very combustible, and which could only be kept burning by means of a machine containing several tubes, placed before it, and constantly pouring streams of air into it. Suppose also a pipe to be placed in the back of the chimney, through which a constant supply of fresh fuel was gradually let down into the grate, to repair the waste occasioned by the flame kept up by the air machine:

"The *grate* will represent the *human frame*; the *fuel* in it, the *matter of life*, the *excitability* of Dr. Brown, and the *sensorial power* of Dr. Darwin; the *tube* behind supplying fresh fuel, will denote the power of all living systems, constantly to regenerate or reproduce excitability; while the *air machine*, of several tubes, denotes the various *stimuli* applied to the excitability of the body; and the *flame* drawn forth in consequence of that application represents *life*, the product of the exciting powers acting upon the excitability.

"As Dr. Brown has defined *life* to be a *forced state*, it is fitly represented by a flame, *forcibly* drawn forth from fuel little disposed to combustion, by the constant application of streams of air poured into it from the different tubes of a machine. If some of these tubes are supposed to convey *pure*, or dephlogisticated air, they will denote the highest class of exciting powers, opium, musk, camphor, spirits, wine, tobacco, &c. the diffusible stimuli of Dr. Brown, which bring forth for a time a greater quantity of life than usual, as the blowing in of pure air into a fire will temporarily draw forth an uncommon quantity of flame. If others of the tubes be supposed to convey common or atmospheric air, they will represent the ordinary exciting powers, or stimuli, applied to the human frame, such as heat, light, air, food, drink, &c. while such as convey impure or inflammable air, may be used to denote what have formerly been termed sedative powers, such as poisons, contagious miasmata, foul air, &c.

"The reader will now probably be at no loss to understand the seeming paradox of the Brunonian system; that food, drink, and all the powers applied to the body, though they support life, yet consume it; for he will see, that the application of these powers, though it brings forth *life*, yet at the same time wastes the excitability, or *matter of life*, just as the air blown into the fire brings forth more *flame*, but wastes the *fuel*, or *matter of life*. This is conformable to the common saying, 'the more a spark is blown, the brighter it burns, and the sooner it is spent.' A Roman poet has given us, without intending it, an excellent illustration of the Brunonian system, when he says,

"Balnea, Vina, Venus, consumunt corpora nostra,
Sed vitam faciunt Balnea, Vina, Venus."

"Wine, warmth, and love, our vigour drain,
Yet wine, warmth, love, our life sustain."

"Equally easy will it be to illustrate the two kinds of *debility*, termed *direct* and *indirect*, which, according to Brown, are the cause of all diseases. If the quantity of stimulus, or exciting power is proportioned to the quantity of the excitability, that is, if no more excitement is drawn forth than is equal to the quantity of excitability produced, the human frame will be in a state of health, just as the fire will be in a vigorous state, when no more air is blown in than is sufficient to consume the fresh supply of fuel constantly poured down by the tube behind. If a sufficient quantity of stimulus is not applied, or air not blown in, the excitability in the man, and the fuel in the fire will accumulate, producing *direct debility*, for the man will become *weak*, and the fire *low*. Carried to a certain degree, they will occasion death to the first, and extinction to the last. If again, an over-proportion of stimulus be applied, or too much air blown in, the excitability will soon be exhausted, and the matter of fuel almost spent. Hence will arise *indirect debility*,

producing the same weakness in the man, and lowness in the fire as before, and equally terminating, when carried to a certain degree, in death and extinction.

"As all the diseases of the body, according to Dr. Brown, are occasioned by direct or indirect debility, in consequence of too much or too little stimuli, so all the defects of the fire must arise from direct or indirect lowness, in consequence of too much or too little air blown into it. As Brown taught that one debility was never to be cured by another, but both by the more judicious application of stimuli, so will be found the case in treating the defects of the fire. If the fire has become so low, or the man weak, by the want of the needful quantity of stimulus, more must be applied, but very gently at first, and increased by degrees, lest a strong stimulus applied to the accumulated excitability should produce death, as in the case of a limb benumbed by cold, (that is, weakened by the accumulation of its excitability, in consequence of the abstraction of the usual stimulus heat,) and suddenly held to the fire, which we know from experience is in danger of mortification; or, as in the case of the fire, become very low by the accumulation of the matter of fuel, when the feeble flame, assailed by a sudden and strong blast of air, would be overpowered and put out, instead of being nourished and increased. Again, if the man, or the fire, have been rendered *indirectly* weak, by the application of too much stimulus, we are not suddenly to withdraw the whole, or even a great quantity of the exciting powers or air, for then the weakened life and diminished flame might sink entirely; but we are by little and little to diminish the overplus of stimulus, so as to enable the excitability, or matter of fuel, gradually to recover its proper proportion. Thus a man, who has injured his constitution by the abuse of spirituous liquors, is not suddenly to be reduced to water alone, as is the practice of some physicians; but he is to be treated, as the judicious Dr. Pitcairn of Edinburgh is said to have treated a Highland chieftain, who applied for advice in this situation. The Doctor gave him no medicines, and only exacted a promise of him, that he would every day put in as much wax into the wooden *queich*, out of which he drank his whiskey, as would receive the impression of his arms. The wax thus gradually accumulating, diminished daily the quantity of whiskey, till the whole *queich* was filled with wax, and the chieftain was thus gradually, and without injury to his constitution, cured of the habit of drinking spirits. These analogies might be pursued further; but my object is solely to furnish some general ideas, to prepare the reader for entering more easily into the Brunonian theory, which I think he will be enabled to do after perusing what I have said.

"The great excellence of that theory, as applied not only to the practice of physic, but to *the general conduct of the health*, is, that it impresses on the mind a sense of the impropriety of going from one extreme to another. The human frame is capable of enduring great varieties, if time be given it, to accommodate it to different states. All the mischief is done in the transition from one state to another. In a state of low excitement, we are not rashly to induce a state of high excitement, nor when elevated to the latter, are we suddenly to descend to the former, but step by step, and as one who from the top of a high tower descends to the ground. From hasty and violent changes, the human frame always suffers, its particles are torn asunder, its organs injured, the vital principle impaired, and disease, often death, is the inevitable consequence."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ART. XIII. *A Practical Treatise on the superior Efficacy and Safety of Stizolobium or Cowhage, (the Dolichos Pruriens of Linnæus,) internally administered in Diseases occasioned by Worms: wherein are exhibited a concise Statement of the Symptoms of the Disease, and the Uncertainty of most other Vermifuges now in Use. By William Chamberlaine. The ninth Edition, enlarged.*

THIS is a small tract, but of sufficient importance in society to deserve notice in this part of our work. The health of an interesting portion of every generation is concerned in the well understanding and judicious treatment of this disease so common to children. We have besides lately heard of the fatal effects produced by a *worm medicine* too generally and too indiscriminately given. It is a fact acknowledged by the judicious of the profession, that nine times in ten the disorder of worms is the effect

of other disorders, which have left a debility in the viscera. Then how dangerous must it be to give drastic purges and other strong medicines to a child whose bowels are already weakened to a dangerous degree. After making this last remark in the above introductory part of our subject, we observed near the end of the work under our view the following striking note of an eminent physician, confirming what we have said.

"I have repeatedly prescribed the Stizolobium for patients troubled with worms, and have found it not only frequently efficacious, but always safe; which is more than can be said for Ching's Lozenges, or any of the quack remedies for this disorder now in use; as I have known them to produce the most disastrous, and sometimes even fatal consequences.

"JAMES SIMS.

"*Finsbury-Square,*
"*October* 14, 1804."

By an attentive observation we shall find that, throughout all nature, worms and other vermin assail the diseased and the weak of every species. Calomel and other preparations of mercury are generally had recourse to, (the medicine we alluded to above is acknowledged to be mercurial) and such powerful medicines more frequently do harm than good: indeed, if they do good, it must be by accident. No adage can be truer than "that which cures by chance, may kill by chance." *Qui forte*, &c. &c.

Our author, in his little dissertation, gives a very accurate description of intestinal worms, from the well-known *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, or *Teres*, to the less frequent *Trichuris*, or thread-worm. Of the causes, or propagation of these animals in the human body, Mr. C. speaks with becoming diffidence. In the bowels of young and weakly children they cannot be considered those *harmless serpents* they are described to be in the earth; since they are disposed to devour the victim before nature has sanctioned their right. Mr. Chamberlaine contradicts in the most positive manner the assertion of some medical writers, that "children never have worms while they live on the breast." He affirms our food to be full of worms and their ova. Admitting this to be the case, and we are not prepared to deny it, the worms that are thus conveyed into the child's stomach from the milk of the mother, must be of a nature very different from those of the earth; since these latter, if swallowed alive, would infallibly die by the action and heat of the stomach, and the acrid quality of the gastric fluid. In like manner the worms evacuated from the human body would immediately die in the earth, though it should be kept ever so moist, and of the same temperature as to heat. This is a circumstance no more to be wondered at, than that the salt water eel and fresh water eel should equally die, if their proper elements were exchanged. It has been repeatedly observed, that the children of the poor are more afflicted with worms than those of the rich; and the truth of this remark is not to be doubted. Among the other causes of the malady, the writer proceeds,

"Bad living, (as it is called,) that is, a long continuance of unwholesome diet, or even of that which is wholesome, if not in sufficient quantity, will dispose a constitution to worms, which was not before subject to them. Kidd Wake, who suffered five years imprisonment in Gloucester jail, during the three first years of which term, he subsisted upon bread and water, excepting only six ounces of meat twice a week, never knew he had any worms, but was always strong and healthy, before his confinement; but after the two first years of his incarceration he began to pass the *Tænia Cucurbitina* in large quantities every day; and from that to the time of his liberation, he suffered so much from the tænia, that when he came out of prison, he was literally a mere skeleton. For a long time after his release, the quantities of Tænia which he expelled, both in single joints, and in lengths of from three to six and ten inches, as well when he took the

cowhage, as when he did not, were incredible. His constitution was so broken down, that any drastic medicines, or such as are usually given for the expulsion of the tænia, would most probably have destroyed him; the cowhage, given in double and treble quantity, and aided by limaturæ stanni, liberally exhibited, has, at times, given him considerable relief, but he has never, even to this day, been completely cured."

In describing the symptoms of worms, Mr. C. deserves to be well attended to; for as there is no pathognomic sign of them, (seeing them, or parts of them, discharged, is alone a certainty) those diagnostics most strongly denoting their presence, must be attended to. In fact there is not a symptom indicative of worms, which may not be experienced by other disorders; and this the writer, with proper candour, acknowledges himself.

Under this uncertainty then with our most sedulous inquiry, what can we do better than prescribe that vermifuge medicine which, if our conjectures are right, will remove the disease, and if we are not mistaken, will neither aggravate the ill, nor expose the sufferer to new maladies and dangers. Under this view of the case we can safely refer the afflicted, or their friends, to the perusal of the work before us, and the anthelmintic course it points out.

ART. XIV. *Deeds of Darkness; or, the Unnatural Uncle: a Tale of the sixteenth Century; including interesting Memoirs founded on Facts. By C. T. Morley, 2 vols. pp.* 500.

IT is not often that we take up this branch of writing with the view of noticing it in our Magazine. Novels, in general, resembling those ephemeral beings which die as soon as they are born, we have usually passed over. We think, however, that "*Deeds of Darkness*" ought to be *brought to light;* and "the Unnatural Uncle" proclaimed to the world. This is an affecting story, dictated by an occurrence in Spanish history, pleasingly told, and is of that nature as to excite an equal interest in every country. It is neither overloaded with characters, nor confused by the rapidity of incidents.

It is divided into chapters, to each of which is prefixed a poetical extract, appropriate to the occurrences in that portion of the work.

The author, in his preface, after speaking of the unavoidable sorrows and troubles attendant on all sublunary affairs, and of the utility of beguiling from the unfortunate an hour of sensible or contemplative woe, says,

"It is then a duty incumbent on us all, if we cannot *remove* the sources of disquietude, to endeavour at least to divert the mind from the *contemplation* of them; and for this purpose there are many books, no doubt, extant, well calculated for such a noble end, to answer which, however, *novelty* must be allowed to be a necessary ingredient: and here, perhaps, *novels* (if they are moral and amusing), may be found to be of real use, and which to me appears to be their true designation: if so, I may, perhaps, be allowed to hope that this little work (in which there is nought that can offend the ear of morality, nor raise a blush on the cheek of modesty), may also prove an equal source of amusement and consolation to the wounded mind, and, during its perusal, pour over its sufferings the Læthean waters of oblivion."

Perhaps it were sufficient to bear testimony that this devoir has been becomingly performed. In other words, the affecting history of the lovely Josephina, under the persecution of the unnatural Don Sebastian, as well as the episode of Seraphina and her Alphonso, is recited in a language and manner suitable to the rank and worth of the respective personages which compose it.

We therefore are persuaded that those who cast their eye over these little volumes, will neither be dissatisfied with the author nor themselves; since the subject and manner in which it is told and brought to a conclusion, are calculated to strengthen and entertain the mind, rather than enfeeble and distract it, as is too often the case with modern novels.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN ÆRIAL VOYAGE UNDERTAKEN AT PETERSBURGH, BY MESSRS. ROBERTSON AND SACHAROFF, READ TO THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PETERSBURGH.

"HITHERTO aerial voyages (says M. Sacharoff) have been undertaken solely for the amusement of the public. Since the invention of balloons, no learned society, or man of science, has undertaken such excursions with a view of making physical observations. Men of distinguished acquirements rarely embark in them for the advantages to result from them. They always represent them as more dangerous than they are in reality, in order to excite greater admiration of their intrepidity, and by these easy methods to prevent others from acquiring the same celebrity. The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, considering the advantages which might arise from an aerial excursion of this kind, resolved to cause one to be undertake, for the purpose of making scientific researches. The principal object of this voyage was to ascertain precisely the physical state of the atmosphere, and the component parts of it, at different determinate heights. The Academy had entertained an opinion, that the experiments made by De Luc, Saussure, Humboldt, and others, on mountains, must afford other results than those made in the open air: that this difference might arise from the attraction of the earth and the decomposition of organized bodies; and that thereby the law which accurately determines the height of the atmosphere might perhaps be found. The academy afterwards requested the academician Lowitz, who undertook to make the proposed experiments in the atmosphere, to confer on this subject with professor Robertson. M. Robertson declared he would consider it as a particular honour to be of any service to the academy in this respect; that he would willingly accompany this philosopher; and that the balloon he had constructed at Petersburgh was at the service of the academy for that purpose: he only requested that the academy would defray the expence which would arise from filling the balloon with hydrogen gas. The academy thanked M. Robertson for the zeal he had shewn, and set apart a certain sum for carrying this aerial voyage into effect. While preparations were making for this excursion, and during the time the aeronauts were waiting for a favourable wind, M. Lowitz fell sick, and the president Nicolai Nikolayevitsch Novossilzof, proposed to me to supply his place. As this proposal showed that particular confidence was placed in me, I embraced it with pleasure; and, after the accomplishment of the excursion, I have now the honour of laying before the academy an account of the experiments and observations I made."

The balloon, it seems, was 30 feet in diameter, and quite round; it rose at a quarter past seven in the evening (the barometer standing at 30 inches English, and the thermometer indicating 19 degrees of heat) with the ascensional force of one pound; the whole weight of solid matter, was 622 pounds, 110 pounds of sand for ballast inclusive. When they were over the *Neva* river, at the height of 620 feet, the gas, from the coolness of the atmosphere, became condensed, and they began to descend, but on throwing out some ballast, they rose again. But one of the most important circumstances of this voyage, was the manner employed by the æronauts of determining the direction of a balloon when there are clouds below it, by which means no terrestrial objects can be seen as fixed marks of comparison; they made use of two instruments, a log and a telescope, the first of which consisted of two sheets of thin black paper, laid together crosswise, that is fixed at right angles to each other by a very light cross of wood, this simple machine, which he termed the *way-wiser*, was suspended from the car by a piece of packthread sixty feet in length; and affording a different resistance to the air, from that of the balloon, it was found to draw the string out of the perpendicular direction they were pursuing; it also shewed much quicker than the barometer, the sinking and rising of the balloon, for as soon as the balloon fell, the *way-wiser* as it was much lighter, and found more resistance in falling, flew up and rose almost up to it, so that it was necessary to throw it down when the balloon rose.

Their telescope was applied to shew the direction of their course, and was fixed perpendicularly in an aperture made in the bottom of the car, which showed them very distinctly the objects

upon the surface of the earth over which the balloon might be.

During the progress of the voyage, the balloon turned round several times, but this always took place gradually, and indeed almost imperceptibly. This cruciform movement may be ascribed to the balloon's encountering two different currents of air at the same moment. The direct motion of the balloon, during a perfect calm, and when there is no apparent motion in the air, is not perceptible. The aeronauts having noticed, by their instruments, the direction of the aerial currents at different heights, at length found themselves in one which drove them to the Baltic. They therefore descended till they saw, by the barometer, that they had returned to a current which carried them inland; they now again rose, and saw with great precision, by means of their telescope, the instant of quitting the gulph. About twenty minutes past nine, being at a height where the barometer stood at 23 inches, and the heat 6½ degrees, they suffered to escape two canary birds and a dove; one of the former, when let loose from the cage, would not fly; but on being thrown into the air, fell to the earth precipitately. The dove also, when thrown from the car, flew down almost in a curved line to a village under them. About half past nine the balloon had risen considerably, the barometer standing at 22 inches, and the thermometer 6½ degrees. Before this, another dove was suffered to escape, or rather thrown from the car, for it stood on the edge of it, and would not fly away. For two or three minutes it flew around the car, and again perched upon it; it was then thrown down, and it immediately flew violently round in a circular manner, either because it was not able to rise, or because it could distinguish no objects before it. It at length fell so direct, that it was doubtful whether it could reach the earth alive.

It was at this time that M. Sacharoff carefully observed a phenomenon which had been previously remarked by M. Robertson, in his ascent from Hamburgh, but at a much greater elevation. Their dipping needle was deranged; but on observing the common compass, to his atonishment he saw the north pole of it rise considerably, while the south point sunk proportionably, making an angle of eight or ten degrees. Perhaps the magnetic attraction, diminishing as the square of the distance, may afford additional means of directing future aeronauts, and even of determining elevations, independent of the barometer. M. Sacharoff was desirous of continuing in the atmosphere the whole night, in order to see the sun rise, and make some additional experiments; but M. Robertson representing their ignorance of the local situation of the country, their want of ballast, and the continual though slow sinking of the balloon, the idea was abandoned. While flying over some villages and rivers, the speaking trumpet was directed to the earth, and one of the aeronauts called out through it as loud as he could; they were not a little surprised in ten seconds after, at hearing the voice returned with extreme precision; nay, it is even added, without seeming to have lost any of its intensity: "unfortunately," says M. Sacharoff, "I could not observe the height of the barometer, because in our arrangements to descend, we had tied all our instruments and warm clothing into a bundle, for the sake of security." This circumstance furnishes a wide field for experiments on the nature and theory of sound. It should be added, the percussion of the air by the sound of the voice, produced a sensible undulation in the aerostat; from which they justly deduce an inference in favour of the beneficial effects of cannon, in averting the discharge of stormy clouds. In their descent to the earth, they passed through various vapours of different temperatures, and at the instant the earth came in sight, the thermometer started up through several degrees. The balloon, which was driven by the wind with considerable force, at length descended slowly, by gradually suffering the gas to escape, and touched the earth so softly, that not the least shock was experienced.

THE DRAMA.

THIS being the season for benefits, little novelty can be expected at the theatres, except of that ephemeral kind, which pleases and gratifies the partiality of the performer's friends. Of a benefit, indeed, the opera-house receipt on Madame Grassini's night, exceeded

any thing we have ever heard of in that way. She is said to have netted (after the ordinary deductions) upwards of 1700*l*.!! At Drury-lane and Covent-garden, Master Betty still seems to say to his veteran comrades, "Gentlemen, stand aside, and let me have my swing!" It is obvious, however, that many of those who contend with the crowd to get into the houses on his night, go to see the *youth* as much as the *actor*. Of ourselves, candour obliges us to say, that we do not find him improve either in action, manner, or voice; still less in emphasis, which he almost wholly disregards, to give force (not effect) to his utterance. We admired him in Frederick; we liked him in Douglas, as well as in Hamlet; but we were not satisfied with him in Hamlet, still less in Richard; but it has been allowed, that the wisest comedian may play the fool on his own night. This, however, is aiming at every thing, by which he may lose the hold he now has on the public favour. The young adventurer should be reminded of this by his sage *Mentor*. Indeed we shall not be charged with a mistake, if we say, that on his performance of the Duke of Gloster, the audience (though his benefit night) expressed some disapprobation at his inordinate desire of assuming every character. When he called out, "a horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," we are told, a wag in the pit said, "aye, aye, give him a wooden horse, and a whip too." There may be no malignity in this wit, and it may be converted into wholesome admonition. England will presently be peopled, not with *thumbs*, but with *young hands* for the theatres.

Brown, the young Roscius, who is playing in the west of England with success, is only twelve years of age; his figure is said to be good, and his countenance is prepossessing; but his action and general deportment are devoid of that grace which generally accompanies youth. He is not, however, wanting in animation, and possesses a greater versatility of talent than young Betty.

A new musical after-piece, called "*The Soldier's Return, or What can Beauty do?*" has been brought out at Drury-lane, and favourably received; but we were surprised to find, upon its repetition, that two of the best songs were omitted. The bravura of Victory was one. Is it for its likeness to the "Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms?" The audience were not pleased at this neglect.

Of the plot of this piece, love, as usual, and the difficulties that obstruct its end, matrimony, afford the materials, which is constructed rather clumsily.

A young lady, in distressed circumstances, believing that her lover has been killed abroad, is prevailed on by her mother to give her hand to Lord Broomville, and on the morning of the proposed nuptials, the lover arrives, and sends a challenge to the intended bridegroom, who proves to be his father, and who resigns the lady to him. But the chief incident arises from the opposition of Lord Broomville to the marriage of his ward, Miss Dashaway, to Racket, a modern man of fashion, whose language and behaviour are little in unison with the character he assumes.—A similar opposition arises to the union of Captain Manly and Belinda, but for different reasons they are, however, abruptly and suddenly removed by Manly's proving the son of Lord Broomville. An Irishman is introduced in the double character of a gardener, and the master of an inn, and is also matched with his Fanny. The characters cannot boast of much novelty: they are, however, diversified, and the comic effect of the piece almost entirely depends on the parts of Racket and Dermot.—The peculiarity of the former consists in a love for digression, and the biographical minutiæ of celebrated men; the latter had all the whimsical humour of the Irishman in his double capacity, and was well performed by Johnstone. The success of the piece was chiefly owing to the taste, science, and variety of the music, which deservedly add to the reputation which Mr. Hook has already acquired as a composer. A duet, between Mrs. Mountain and Mrs. Bland, was ex-

ecuted charmingly. Miss De Camp, in Miss Dashaway, very pointedly ridiculed the manners of the fashionable world, particularly at their routs and operas.

Their majesties and four princesses have honoured Covent-garden with their presence, to see Mr. Colman's comedy of "*Who wants a Guinea?*" a second time, and the musical farce of "*Peeping Tom,*" in which character Mr. Fawcett introduced the comic song of "*There was a little Woman,*" in which he made a happy exchange of *installation* for *coronation*, when speaking of Lady Godiva, that drew forth plaudits, and much amused the royal party.

The royal family also visited Drury-lane, when Cumberland's "*Wheel of Fortune*" was performed; the part of Penruddock, by Mr. Elliston, in which character he certainly did not shine. Mr. Mathews was peculiarly happy in those characters which Suett has always engrossed. The chaste acting of the former shews that the *facial* distortions which forms a striking (we had almost said the most striking) part of Mr. S.'s humour, is not actually requisite to comic effect, as he seems to think. We, however, lament the cause of his absence, being, we understand, dangerously ill.

In a cause lately tried at the Warwick assizes, the judge laid it down as law, that the managers, or proprietors of a theatre, may direct the servants of the house to remove any persons that have got possession of places against the rules of the theatre; and if an assault be committed by such removal, his or their conduct is by law justified.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

THE MOURNER.

TO ease my throbbing heart, o'ercharg'd with pain,
To lull my sorrows, but to none complain;
To breathe content, alas! though vainly sought,
And happy seem, when furthest from the thought,
How hard the task, O God! when sighs and tears would flow,
To stifle every gust of agonizing woe;

To carry dimpling smiles upon the face,
And seem to feel the joys which suit the place,
Where pleasure's sons and daughters join to prove,
The blissful scenes of music, dance, and love,
How hard the task, O God! when sighs and tears would flow,
To stifle ev'ry gust of agonizing woe;

O that the marriage bond would join our fate,
Nor thou be born too soon, nor I too late,
Then would the gods my ardent vows approve,
Then would be mine the joys of purest love,
Nor hard my task, for then, nor sighs, nor tears would flow,
But ev'ry gust be joy, nor leave a place for woe.

But why these thoughts! irrelevant and vain,
Why seek to pass, where fate has plac'd a chain,
For I long since in Hymen's fetters tied,
Am doom'd to hear another call me bride,
Then hard the task, O God! when sighs and tears should flow,
To stifle ev'ry gust of agonizing woe.

A BALLAD.

YE courtly dames, ye virgins fair,
Who wanton in St. James's air,
Come listen to my lay;
'Tis of a maiden lowly bred,
O'er whose contented, humble head,
Grandeur ne'er darts its ray.

With the gay lark at dawn of morn,
She trips across the verdant lawn,
And greets the op'ning day;
Or listens while the woods resound,
With the mellifluous pleasing sound
Of Colin's tuneful lay.

Her flocks, her herds, her constant care,
To guard them from all danger near,
That accident may bring;
Sweetly she strays amid the fields,
Where nature in her beauty yields
Each beauty of the spring.

The blooming rose adorns her cheek,
Her soft blue eyes with sweetness speak
Of innocence, the tale;
The shepherds own her beauty's pow'r,
And style her thro' the passing hour,
The goddess of the vale.

No cares distress her youthful life,
Unknown to envy and to strife,
She wanders through the grove;

While Colin, by some mountain's side,
Of all the swains the hope and pride,
Recites his artless love.

And when the day begins to low'r,
And slowly brings the ev'ning hour,
Homeward she bends her way;
In humble praise her heart she lifts
To heav'n, which shed the various gifts,
That mark'd the blooming day.

Thus, guileless, in her blest career,
She passes each revolving year,
To sorrow e'er unknown;
While sweet content, that goddess bright,
And health and peace their pow'r unite,
To stamp the maid their own.

Ye gay profuse, here turn your eyes,
The blooming beauteous maiden prize,
Her virtues e'er revere;
The child of nature to your heart,
Picture, devoid of guile or art,
And view its semblance here.

H. W. B.

THE MAGDALENS, AN ELEGY.

LO! kneeling at yon rail with pensive air,
A numerous train of suppliant nymphs I spy,
Their youthful cheek is pal'd with early care,
And sorrow dwells in their dejected eye.

Hark! they attune a solemn mournful lay
Where grief with harmony delights to meet,
Not Philomela from her lonely spray
Thrills her clear note more magically sweet.

The smiling scenes of pleasure they forsake,
Obey no more amusement's idle call,
Nor mingling with the slaves of mirth partake
The treat voluptuous, or the enliv'ning ball.

For sober weeds they change their bright attire,
Of the pearl's bracelet strip the graceful arm,
Veil the white breast, that lately heav'd desire
And throbb'd with tender exquisite alarm;

Unbrace the magic tresses of the hair,
And each well fancied ornament remove,
The glowing gem, the glittering solitaire
The costly spoils of prostituted love.

Yet now e'en beauty on their mournful brow
Unwillingly forsakes the tear dew'd cheek,
While scarcely blushing with a languid glow,
Partakes a softness delicately meek.

No more compare them to the stately flow'r
Whose painted foliage wantons in the gale,
They look the lilly drooping from a shower,
Or palest vi'let sick'ning in the vale.

Why should the prude with acrimonious taunt
Upbraid the humble tenants of this dome,
Tho' pleasure's rosy bower they us'd to haunt,
And in the walks of loose rob'd dalliance roam

If fond of empire, and of conquest vain,
They frequent vot'ries to their altars drew,
Yet blaz'd those altars to the fair one's bane,
At once the idol they, and victim too.

Some in this sacred mansion may reside,
Who lost their parents, in their infant years,
And hapless orphans, trod without a guide,
The maze of life perplex'd with guileful snares.

Some that encircled by the great and rich
Were won by wiles, and deep designing art,
By splendid bribes and soft persuasive speech,
Of power to cheat the young unguarded heart.

Some on whom beauty breathed her choicest bloom,
Whilst adverse stars all other gifts remov'd,
Who fled from misery's cold and wretched gloom,
To scenes their unborn virtue disapprov'd.

What tho' their youth imbib'd an early stain,
Now gilded by the rays of new born fame,
A second innocence they here obtain,
And nun-clad penance heals their wounded name.

So the young myrtles nipt by treach'rous cold,
While still the summer yields his golden store,
In shelt'ring walls their tender leaves unfold,
And breathe a sweeter fragrance than before.

Tho' white rob'd peace protect this calm abode,
Tho' each tumultuous passion be supprest,
Still recollection wears a sting to goad,
Still bitter keen remorse affects their breast.

The tort'ring hour of memory this may prove,
Who wrapt in pensive secrecy forlorn,
Sits musing on the mournful pledge of love,
Expos'd to chilly want and grinning scorn.

Left by a father in the time of need,
Just in th' unfolding infancy of age,
Was this seduced—is this the promis'd meed
She cries? then sinks beneath affection's rage.

Another mourns with grief sincere,
Whom tranquil reason tells she's shunn'd, disdain'd,
Repuls'd as vile by those who held her dear,
Who call'd her once companion, sister, friend.

Imagination pencils to her mind
The father's rage, the mother's softer woe;
Unhappy pair to that distress consign'd,
A child can give, a parent only know:

The dreadful picture fixes sorrow's dart,
Fond filial passions in her breast revive,
She feels keen anguish preying at her heart,
To nature's pangs too sensibly alive.

If they ere smile, tormenting thought
Clings to their soul when pensively alone;
For youth's offence, for love's alluring fault
Say do not they sufficiently atone?

O mock not then their penitential woes,
Thou who may'st deign to mark this humble theme,
Nor seek with foul derision to expose,
And give to infamy their taunted name.

'Tis virtue's task to soothe affliction's smart,
To join in sadness with the fair distress'd,
Wake to another's pain the tender heart,
And move to sympathy the feeling breast.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

A Patent has been granted to John Jones, of the city of Chester, chymist, for a liquor for printing and dyeing of cotton, linen, or woollen.---It is prepared by taking vinegar, pyrolignous or wood sorrel, tartarous, or any other vegetable acid; then saturizing it with lime, or any other calcareous earth; let it stand till it has subsided; pour it off clear; heat it over a fire, and put to it as much vitriolic, sulphic, nitric, or marine salt of lead, as will separate the whole of the oily, bituminous, or extractive parts, or matter. When they are separated, let it stand till it has subsided; when clear, run it off, and put to it as much alum or copperas, as will separate the lime and lead, and thus the printing or dyeing liquor is made.

Patent to James Barrett, of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex, Smith and Ironmonger, for an improvement in the construction of malt-kilns, so as to prevent damage by fire, and to save fuel in the drying of malt.

Patent to Sir George Wright, Bart. of Ray Lodge, in the county of Essex, for an instrument or machine for cutting out of solid stone, wood, or other materials, pillars and tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with great saving of labour and materials.

Patent to John R. Irving, Advocate, and Isabell Love, Worker of Glass Bottles, of the city of Edinburgh, for an improved apparatus for determining the specific gravity of fluid bodies, and the relation that their weight bears to a given measure.

Patent to William Earl, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and to Job Rider, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, for improvements in the steam engine.

Patent to George A. Bond, of Hatton Garden, for certain improvements in the construction of clocks and other time pieces, whereby they are rendered of much greater utility and service, both by sea and land, than any heretofore made use of.

Patent to Thomas Jones, of Bilstone, in Staffordshire, for composition for the purpose of making trays, waiters, and various other articles, and new modes or methods of manufacturing the same, that is to say, by presses and stamps.

Patent to John B. Denize, of West Street, Somer's Town, Chymist, for a mode of procuring a greater quantity of resinous, bituminous, and oily substances, from various articles.

Patent to William Warris, of Sheffield, for an improvement in the mounting of opera glasses.---The merits of this invention consist in making the mounting of opera glasses to occupy the least possible space; this is performed by bringing the tops, or heads of the tubes, to an horizontal plane or level surface, so that the same number of tubes, springs, or draws, may be comprised within the space of the exterior case. This is done by making a groove, or cavity, in the head of each tube, sufficiently deep to receive the next within it, the interior tube, or head, having a ring within its cavity, by which it may be drawn out. Mr. W. however, finding it equally convenient, and less expensive, to let the head of the first, or interior tube, project above the rest, generally makes them so. We need not observe, that by the customary method of making these useful instruments, the widest draw is as much shorter as the smallest, the conjoint thickness of the spring heads being nearly one-third of the opera glass; but by this improved method, all the tubes may be drawn out to their greatest possible extension, without the trouble of

adjusting; to this we may add, that from the form of the instrument on the old construction, the edges of the springs are liable to be injured by wear, which is not the case with those on Mr. W.'s improvement.

Mr. Schmidt, of Mecklenburgh, a tutor in the prince of Moldavia's family, is said to have invented a machine, by which a person may continue under water for a considerable time, without any communication with the atmospheric air!

It appears the new planet, discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, has not been measured, but it is of the eighth magnitude. It seems nearly equal to that of Ceres. The Journal de Physique, for Thermidor last, observed, that its right ascension on the 5th of September, 1804, was 1 deg. 52 min.; its declination 0 deg. 11 min. north. M. Burckhardt, by an observation on the 23d of September, found it at 359 deg. 7 min. and 4 deg. 6 min., from whence he conceives that the period of its revolution is five years and a half. Its inclination 21 deg.; its eccentricity one quarter of its radius; and its mean distance from the sun, thrice as great as that of the earth.

M. Humboldt, is at present occupied on four important works at Paris, viz. A physical description of the equinoctial regions; a flora of the same; astronomical observations and measurements made during his travels between the tropics; and conjointly with Gay Lussac, some treatises on eudiometry, and the constitution of the atmosphere. The last it is thought will be in French, but the former in German. He will shortly, in conjunction with Gay Lussac, undertake a tour to Italy, and afterwards another to the most northern point of Norway.

A splendid work, under the patronage of his majesty, is about to be published by subscription: it is a series of engravings, with a descriptive account, in English and French, of Egyptian monuments, in the British Museum, collected by the Institute in Egypt, and surrendered to the British by General Menou.

We need not inform our readers, that in the number of these monuments is the celebrated stone with the hieroglyphic, Egyptian, and Greek inscriptions, found at Rosetta; also the magnificent sarcophagus from Alexandria, which Dr. Clarke, in his elegant work, entitled, "The Tomb of Alexander," has evinced from accumulated evidence, to have been the very coffin in which that hero was inshrined.

The drawings have been made by Mr. Alexander with all possible fidelity, and are engraving by Mr. Medland in the best style of the art.

The whole collection is proposed to be included in about twelve numbers, at a guinea each; and to be published at different periods, but at short intervals, the whole work being, we understand, in great forwardness.

For the preservation of the Egyptian monuments, the sum of 8000l. has been granted by parliament; and the edifice to be erected for the purpose is now building at the British Museum.

By a letter from Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, to Dr. Jenner, it appears that the bills of mortality in that capital for the year 1804, have produced only two instances of death by small pox; and these victims caught the disease at a great distance from the city, and were brought thither. Vienna was subject to the most extensive ravages of small pox, until they were thus happily subdued by the powers of the new inoculation. It is hoped that those who object to the vaccine practice, will find in this remarkable instance, an irresistible argument as to its perfect security. It is to be lamented that this is now the only country where any doubts of this sort are entertained, the continent being far before us in the effectual extension of this providential discovery.

In the last report of the committee of the vaccine pock inoculation, it is asserted, on unequivocal testimony, that out of 250,000 persons vaccinated in different parts, there are only fifty instances of the experiment having failed; that it is probable these failures have arisen from an improper inoculation; and that from numerous examinations it is established that a person on whom the cow pox has taken effect, is as secure against the small pox as he could have been by inoculation with that disorder itself. Another highly important fact is, that a person who has gone through the cow pox, is not susceptible of it a second time.

Mr. Callum proposes publishing by subscription his travels in the island of Trinidad; in which he investigates its relative importance to this country in a commercial point of view.

The Rev. W. Mager is about publishing a new edition of his discourse on the

doctrine of atonement, and some strictures on Mr. Belsham's review of Mr. Wilberforce's treatise.

Mr. Nichols's third volume of "The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," will shortly appear.

Mr. Todd's edition of Spencer will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. Beloe has completed his second edition of the translation of Herodotus.

The history of the deanery of Craven, by Dr. Dunham Whitaker (author of the history of Whalley and Clitherow) is about to make its appearance. It will be printed in quarto, and embellished with plates.

An edition of Milton's prose works will shortly make its appearance, printed in an uniform size with Mr. Todd's edition of the poetical works. Dr. Symmons is engaged in an octavo volume, which will comprise a life of Milton, with translations and extracts.

Captain Ker Porter has just finished a large historical picture, representing the battle of Agincourt. It is on the same scale with the representation of the battle of Seringapatam, exhibited some years ago at the Lyceum. The battle of Agincourt embraces every thing that is dear to the feelings of an Englishman, and the artist has done ample justice to the subject.

A tour through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in two large volumes, and embellished with a variety of plates. will shortly make its appearance. It is by Mr. Donnovan.

Hume's history of England has been translated into German, by Capt. Winnæus, of the Hanoverian army. It will shortly be published at Luneburgh.

We are happy to learn the late professor Robison, of Edinburgh, left for publication some interesting papers, which will shortly be presented to the public through the care of his executors.

Dr. John Reid is engaged on a work on the nature, progress, and cure of consumption. It will make its appearance some time in the course of the autumn.

A new edition of the travels of Bruce, with large additions and many corrections, is about to make its appearance.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in eight volumes royal octavo, the whole works of the late president Edwards, with a life and portrait of the author.

An edition of all the works of Dr. Jortin, in fourteen volumes, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

An embassy, at the head of which is Colofkin, is about to be sent to China. Among the learned who are to accompany it are Schubert the astronomer and his son, an officer of engineers; General Suchtelen, historiographer; and Ruttoffsky, botanist and landscape painter. Russia is thus, it seems, determined to neglect no step that can give her additional importance in the political scale, and we have no doubt of considerable advantages being derived from it, both in a commercial and scientific view.

Dr. Goldfuss, of Erlangen, will set out in the course of the present spring, on his travels in Africa; the expences of which will be defrayed by the king of Prussia. He will sojourn at the Cape for a year, and in the two following years will endeavour to penetrate as far as possible into the country, both on the eastern and western coast.

A well engraved mezzotinto print, by Clint, of General Tonyn, is just published. It is from a painting of Mr. Shee.

A series of sixty engravings from Ossian, from designs by the Piranesi, is now in preparation at Rome.

The celebrated archeologist, M. Millin, in his late tour in the southern provinces of France, has collected 200 inedited remains of antiquity, and upwards of 1000 Roman inscriptions, some of them very important.

Mr. Turner will soon favour the public with an account of his voyages in the Pacific Ocean. He has a servant, an Otaheitan, named Potto, an intelligent youth, who has been about nine months in London.

The number of candidates for places in the exhibition, surpasses this year, that of any other, upwards of twelve hundred pictures having been returned to their respective artists for want of room. On this occasion, the worthy president shewed that disposition which is one of his characteristics; the desire of giving all possible encouragement to young artists, for on finding the want of room so great, he voluntarily took out three pictures which he had sent in, and gave it as his opinion, that painters of established reputation ought to give every opportunity to young artists to submit their labours to the public.

We are happy to learn, a subscription is set on foot, to grant an annuity to that worthy artist, Mr. Barry; we understand, it is under the patronage of the Society for the encouragement of

Arts: and we have no doubt that the customary munificence of the patrons of the arts and sciences, will be shown on this occasion.

An interesting volume by Mr. Dyer is in the press. It is a literary and biographical miscellany, and includes an account of some of the most interesting public libraries and books in England.

Dr. Charles Hall, has nearly ready for publication, an octavo volume on the Effects of Civilization in the European States.

Mr. Walker has in the press an Historical Essay on the revival of the Drama in Italy, ending where his Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy began; thus these two volumes will form a complete history of the Italian stage.

The gold medal has been presented by the society of arts, to John Christian Curwin, Esq. M. P. for his experiments in draining land; from the certificates it appears that he has cut upwards of six thousand yards of drain on his own farm, and that they answer completely the purpose intended. Though the expence is considerable, being about ten shillings per rod, it is thought it will in the end be cheaper than any other method now in use, from its durability, and the small number of drains required. The gold medal was also awarded to the same gentleman, for planting more than eight thousand timber trees. A similar premium was awarded to A. Borron, Esq. of Warrington, for planting six hundred thousand osiers. Premiums have also been adjudged to Mr. Sheriff, for preserving turnips; to Mr. Hutton, for planting nineteen acres with forest trees; and to Mr. Watson, for his cultivation of the turnip.

The Earl of Selkirk is engaged on some observation on the present state of the Highlands of Scotland, with a view of the causes and probable consequences of emigrations.

An Icelandic dictionary, by the late Rev. Biorn Haldeson, will shortly make its appearance at the expence of the Danish government. We may likewise expect a critical grammar, of the language from the pen of M. Arent. This gentleman was employed by the Danish government in collecting plants for a Flora Danica, and during his travels studied the Icelandic, and collected many curious Runic inscriptions.

Professor Gottlin, of Upsal, is now occupied on a description of the coins contained in the cabinet of that university, and which will form the subject of a set of academical dissertations.

Mr. Samuel Wesley is, we are happy to find, encouraged to proceed with the publication of his masterly voluntaries for the organ, a sixth number having just been published.

A fine print has just made its appearance, by M. Leucy, engraved in chalk, of the descent from the cross, from the painting of P. P. Rubens, now in the Louvre.

The remains of Fenelon have been discovered in a vault, since which a subscription in Paris has been set on foot for erecting a monument worthy of the admired author of Telemachus.

In our last we gave a list of some of the works condemned by the Spanish Inquisition. At Paris we are sorry to say, the press is not devoid of great restriction; among other works prohibited, there is Pigault Lebrun's last novel, entitled Jerome, and in the Austrian states, it is reported, that the works of Von Muller, counsellor at Berlin, have been prohibited. Denmark of late seems to have recovered the paralysation caused by an edict of 1799, which among other restraints, forbad the publication of any thing anonymous. Some enlightened men have dared to write and publish, among whom is Fallesen; he conducts a periodical Journal, which with much original matter, combines extracts from foreign literary works, it is, however, chiefly confined to theology.

Professor Siegenbeck of Leyden, and M. Wieland of Rotterdam, have just completed a well executed grammar of the Dutch tongue, which is ordered by the government of the United Provinces to be taught in all schools; and it was further ordered, that the orthography of these gentlemen should be adopted in all the public offices.

The collection of plants, as well as the library of the late professor Vahl, of Copenhagen, will be given by his Danish majesty to the botanic garden. Among other important MSS. left by this worthy professor, is a Systema Vegetabilium; in this work all the distinguishing characteristics of the plants known to him, are systematically described; he has also left the third part of the Ecloge Americanæ, ready for publishing, the plates being engraved; likewise, lectures on zoology, the botanical terms of art, and different branches of botany, &c. &c.

M. Petrini, who has been prosecuting the most diligent researches, at his own private expence, in the vicinity of Ostia, has discovered a sitting figure of the Tyber, which the papal government has purchased of him for 7000 sequins.

A mineralogical and physical expedition is prosecuting in the Carpathian mountains, by M. M. Cartheau and Stacio, two members of the society of the Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw. A member of this society has just completed an examination of the eastern part of them, at least as far as relates to mineralogy, geogony, and oryctognosy. At this time he is travelling over the mountains in the interior of Austria, from whence he will proceed to upper Italy, and to the Alps of Switzerland. When this journey is accomplished, he will prosecute another in Caucasus.

M. Proust has announced the discovery of two kinds of honey: the one liquid, the other dry not deliquescent, crystallizable in its manner, and less saccharine than sugar: they are separated by spirit of wine, to which end, granulated honey must be operated on.

A new poem we learn, is now in the press, by that admired author Hector M'Neil.

The first number of a new periodical work, has just made its appearance under the title of The Archives of Philosophical Knowledge, or Manual of foreign Discoveries and Improvements in the Experimental, Mechanical, and Physical Sciences, by B. Lambert.

The author has observed, that the general merit of the Philosophical Journals already published in this country, might at the first view, seem to render any addition to their number unnecessary; but more mature consideration will show that a material chasm in the speedy diffusion of experimental and practical knowledge still exists, which the work now proposed is intended to fill up.

In the course of the ensuing month, the first part of a new work, will be published in quarto, by Mr. Britton, entitled, The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a series of select engravings, representing near views of the most beautiful, curious, and interesting ancient edifices of this country; with an historical and descriptive account of each subject.

It will collectively exhibit specimens of the various styles which prevailed at different æras, in the ecclesiastical, castellated, and domestic architecture of Great Britain; and display different examples of the plain and sculptured semi-circular arches, with their corresponding mouldings, columns, capitals, &c. also, the diversities in the pointed or English style, from the earliest examples, to the reign of Henry the Eighth, when a novel variety in building was adopted.

It has justly been observed, as a subject of complaint and of reproach, that while several of the more populous provincial towns have laudably distinguished themselves by the zeal, alacrity, and spirit with which they have patronized undertakings favourable to the progress of literature and science, the metropolis of the British empire is still destitute of a public library, upon any scale at all commensurate with the want of its inhabitants, or the dignity of its situation as the first city in the world, the seat of the arts, of learning, and of opulence: the establishment of the Royal Institution may be deemed one important step towards obviating this reproach; but a single institution, however excellent, is manifestly inadequate to the extent and magnitude of the metropolis; and this example is more calculated to provoke and kindle emulation, than to preclude the expediency of a similar establishment in the centre of the city of London.

The advantages likely to result from the successful accomplishment of such an undertaking, are almost too clear for argument, and too simple for illustration.—To excite, to encourage, or to preserve the love of science and literature: to afford rational amusement or instructive employment to the young or the unoccupied; to withdraw from vicious or frivolous pursuits talents adapted to prove beneficial to society; to give an useful direction to the curiosity of the inquisitive and the attention of the studious; to provide for literary men a deposit easy of access where they may peruse or consult authors whose works either by their magnitude or value are excluded from the possession of an ordinary purchaser; an institution calculated to effect these purposes must equally deserve and receive the patronage of the scholar and the gentleman; and the rich and liberal would derive lasting satisfaction by being instrumental in increasing the public stock of rational pleasure; in advancing the state of mental cultiva-

tion, and in promoting that general diffusion of knowledge, which is favorable to morals and to virtue, and which tends to render attainable the utmost intellectual perfection of which our nature is susceptible.

The expence in the first instance would certainly be very considerable, it has been estimated at about 20,000l. but the amount might easily be provided for by the invested surplus of proprietor's shares, and life subscriptions, and by annual subscriptions.

A complete edition of the whole of the Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, may be expected in the course of the ensuing month together with an Appendix, containing select extracts from the several Examinations and other important documents, upon which the Reports are founded; printed uniformly, and intended as an accompaniment to the four volumes already published, under the title of the State of the Nation with respect to its Public Funded Debt, Revenue, and Disbursement; by which useful work, every farthing drawn from the Subject on account of the Public Revenue, and all deductions therefrom, until the Net Produce is paid into the Exchequer, and falls under the view of Parliament, can be ascertained with accuracy.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Ingenuas didicisse fidelitar artes Emollit mores.

IT were to be wished that there had been more works of genius, and fewer of portraits in this year's exhibition. But the complaint is a concomitant of luxury with its attendant vanity. This, however, is no fault of the artists, most of whom paint to live. But we learn with pleasure, that one of the most distinguished in his profession, has framed a laudable plan for enabling the pupils of this fine art, to give way to a creative fancy, without apprehending that by so doing, they may like a Barry, want the means of subsistence. The proposal is referred to a quarter where it no doubt will meet with proper countenance. Should this first among the *Mecœnates* of painting, succeed in his design, he will deserve to be considered as much the fosterer of artists, as he has been the improver of the art.

We should be glad if our limits allowed us to offer the well deserved tribute of praise, to all those whose works attract so much attention and commendation from the visitors, which certainly never were more numerous than this year. The fame of some among the exhibitors, could hardly be swelled by any thing we can say; but of a few young artists who aspire to celebrity, it would be an unpardonable omission to pass them over, without offering to their modest hands, those humble wreaths which we may be permitted to bestow. It is flattering and honourable to the country, to observe such early approaches to excellence in an art so blended with science, as generally to render its professors respected and admired. Perhaps it is difficult to name any school which has produced so accomplished, and at the same time, so young a master of the art, as Mr. G. H. Harlow, who executed the portrait of Miss George so conspicuously placed, and so admired, in the antiroom. The young lady is pourtrayed as large as life, and is gracefully placed at the harp. This gentleman has attained a precocious celebrity for the strong likeness of his portraits, and indeed of the few we have had the opportunity of inspecting, whose originals were known to us, we cannot sufficiently describe our admiration. To the countenance of a gentleman distinguished for his elegance and suavity of manners, who does honour to Westminster school for the extent of his understanding, he has not only represented the exactest lineaments of his face, but depicted as it were the intelligence of his mind. Of another, though but a Tyro in the pictorial academy, how can we say enough of his *sleeping child*. His natural almost real tabor and pipe, though silent now, will not fail hereafter to sound the genuine praises of Owen. Near to this in position as in merit, is a watermill by Calcott, the delineation and colouring of which infallibly indicate a genius which may be expected to attain pre-eminence in the art. Among the other prodigies of this period, may be ranked the exquisite talent of a young lady of the name of Jackson: some of whose drawings for delicacy and richness of colouring, have an appearance approaching to enamel. This fair pupil of the liberal art,

has not confined her genius to one branch of it. The picture of her brother with his hoop in the academy exhibition, shews that the society of arts did not too highly appreciate her talents in rewarding her with their gold medal. She has attained much of that desirable and difficult art of imitating the subjects, and which is more the colouring of the best pictures in the Roman schools. How agreeable to see the youth of both sexes contend for celebrity in that art which distinguished Italy from the rest of the world! How grateful to offer praise and encouragement where the claim is so indisputable! Let them not doubt of the laurel flourishing under sedulous cultivation; it is planted in a rich soil. They are not to be told, that they are already in the portico of the temple; and they will remember that

—*Facilius crescit quam inchoatur dignitas.*

It is with some regret, that time and space do not allow us to speak of the works of those artists who are already so exalted in the public esteem and admiration, else should we dwell upon the first in number as in magnitude, in the catalogue; the figures and ornamental parts of which so arrest the eye of every amateur, of the admirable and justly executed portrait of the able statesman, on whom Europe fixes its attention for calming its troubles. On the two famous battles by Loutherbourg, &c. &c. Of the inestimable fruits of the president's pencil we have spoken in another part of the magazine: but where among the higher graphic orders, is that ornament of the art, the skilful, the scientific Cosway. Where are his exquisitely beautiful miniature pictures, which have for so many years delighted and surprised the world. His pencil is plentifully entwined with the laurel, but not so we hope, as to render it useless, but among private friends. To conclude, it will always give us pleasure to be invited to witness the early effusions of genius, in whatever way it may manifest itself, for the benefit or ornament of our country.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

AT a time when the whole attention of the country was fixed on the delinquency of a chief officer of administration, the war in which we have been so long engaged without any action of importance, took on a sudden a new aspect. We had been blockading the ports of France and Spain, and riding triumphantly on the seas, when on a sudden it was heard, that a French fleet had escaped the vigilance of Lord Nelson, had sailed from Toulon through the straits of Gibraltar, had made a junction with the Spanish fleet, and that Sir John Orde blockading Cadiz had retreated from superior numbers. During this time Lord Nelson, having been misled by false reports, went in search of this fleet as far as Egypt, and upon finding his error made his way back as fast as he could to the Atlantick. Uncertainty prevailed as to the destination of the combined fleet. The sea was open to them, but there was still reason to doubt whether they would venture upon an expedition of consequence, and whether indeed they were capable of manœuvring so large a fleet to any effectual purpose, or if they ventured out to sea, to evade long the measures which would be used to bring them to action.

The fleet at Brest manifested, soon after, an inclination to move, but this was most probably a feint to keep the attention of the blockading squadron to that port, and to prevent it from detaching any vessels to impede the course of the combined fleets. The motion however occasioned a considerable agitation in the metropolis, and the utmost anxiety prevailed on the intelligence that Lord Gardener was prepared for action, not an anxiety for the result in case the French should venture out of their harbour, but lest they should afford our ships no chance of a rencontre.

In the West Indies the French squadron carried on merely predatory war, which, however injurious to the inhabitants of the small islands on which they landed, seemed scarcely to be an object of sufficient importance to have occupied the attention of the French cabinet. Hence there was some reason to apprehend that part of their scheme failed, and that this fleet was intended to cooperate with the greater fleet in some more splendid undertaking in the West Indies. It was however sufficiently mortifying to those concerned in directing the naval affairs of this kingdom, that the French should have such an oppor-

tunity of boasting afforded to them. But the sea cannot be brought under command, to rule the waves may serve as the burden of a song, yet no blockading fleets can keep navies for ever within their harbours, and during the time that our fleets were braving the storms, the French were silently employed in their ports in building ships, and in re-establishing their marine. Little reason have we to be fearful of the result; yet the assistance that Spain is capable of rendering to France may justly excite a degree of censure on that unhappy conduct which drove us into a Spanish war.

Whilst the French were thus making considerable efforts on the sea, the emperor of France was pursuing calmly his continental politics. He left the capital of France under no apprehension of disquiet or discontent, to seat himself on the throne of Italy. It is held out, that the two crowns, the imperial crown of France and the regal crown of Italy are no longer to be united in one person than the safety of Europe requires it, and that Italy is to be an independent kingdom when proper arrangements can be made with Great Britain and Russia for its supposed security. The power is assuredly now with the French: for there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Russians to enter into any hostile measures with France; and as her policy is to establish herself in the Grecian isles, she is not likely to disturb the plans of the French.

The king of Sweden persists in his chivalrous opposition, which may manifest high blood, but seem to have but little connexion with policy. He is said to have returned with disgust the orders with which he had been adorned by Prussia, because the latter power had condescended to receive the decorations of the French emperor. This may probably be worked up into a quarrel, and Sweden may find so much employment with Prussia, that it will have no means of prosecuting its hostilities with France.

Holland has at last a constitution, if it may be called one, and Mr. Schimelpennink, an advocate of some note, is invested with the highest authority in the state. The Dutch do not by any means seem pleased with the constitutions, which are thus continually framed for them: but having lost their ancient spirit, they must be contented for the present with any form of government the conquerors choose to impose upon them. It would be ridiculous to consider the acceptance of this constitution as the act of a free people.

Domestic politics have occasioned much discussion. The delinquency of Lord Melville, Mr. Pitt strained every nerve to cover, but in vain: the sense, not of the nation merely, but of those powerful individuals, whose influence in the house of commons cannot be resisted, was decidedly against both the fallen minister and his associate, and Mr. Pitt had the mortification to announce to the commons, that he had advised the king to strike Lord Melville off the list of privy counsellors. This took place on the first meeting of the council, when the king drew his pen across the name of Lord Melville, and thus dismissed him from a place in his councils. The measures to be pursued against the delinquent and his associates await the decision of the select committee of the house of commons, before which Mr. Pitt has undergone a very long examination, and it was rumoured, that the money transferred from the service of the navy to another service of government, was applied to the support of a mercantile house, whose proceedings at one time made great noise in the kingdom, and ended in the failure of the parties. The delinquency of Lord Melville is said also to have been known for some time to Mr. Pitt, the directors of the Bank having made him acquainted with the transaction,

This affair so occupied the public mind, that the catholic question, though it engaged for two days both houses of parliament, made not the least sensation without doors. The cry of no popery was not heard, the people seemed perfectly recovered from the infatuation by which this nation was so disgraced in the year 1780. In fact, they are grown wiser than to trouble themselves with theoretic disputes about religion: for whatever might have been the characters of protestants and papists 200 years ago, there is no reason why they should not live amicably together at present, and they may each frequent the different places of worship without being either the better or the worse subjects. Catholics and protestants unite together in houses of commerce, and they are still more likely to coalesce on religious subjects, when they

are all treated in the same manner by the state. It is singular, that the petition of the catholics was thrown out by a very great majority in both houses, and this majority was formed chiefly of British members, for the Irish members were much nearer to an equal division than the rest of the house. The debate, however, manifested much less of an intolerant spirit than had hitherto prevailed in the house, when a question on religious distinctions had been brought forward.

If the political world in general had thus enough for agitation, the higher classes were engaged with a sight, which in vain introduced the appearance of ancient manners, and by a mixture of religious and profane, ancient chivalry and modern luxury, passed some hours very dully, which the theatres by quicker manœuvres converted into a more agreeable amusement. The order of the garter was instituted in the days of chivalry, when religion and gallantry were combined together, and the mixture made to the rational mind a grotesque appearance. Protestantism introduced purer ideas of worship, as the ceremonies of bowing to the altar, and offerings at the altar, and similar circumstances connected with popery, were retained, the whole ceremony could scarcely be viewed without disgust, and seemed fitter for papists than protestants. Several new knights were installed, and on this occasion a whole day was employed at Windsor by the king and the higher nobility in the ceremonies, at the chapel, the banqueting chambers and the ball room. The spectators were, however much fewer than were expected, and the dulness of the entertainment seems likely to forbid a very early repetition of it.

A curious circumstance has taken place, which may hereafter be attended with political consequences. The wife of Bonaparte's brother was landed in England, after a fruitless attempt to disembark either at Lisbon or Holland. Her husband, the emperor's brother, was seized in Portugal, and is conveyed into France. The lady is an American, married according to the laws of her country, but the marriage is disavowed, and declared to be null and void. She is in a pregnant state, and her infant must, if the father is raised to a princely dignity, retain only the rank of the mother. It is curious, that our own country shews a similar instance, and a lady in it persists in retaining a title, and giving to her children princely titles, because she has been married to one of the princes of the blood royal, but the marriage has been declared illegal by Doctors Commons. The Doctors Commons in France will do the same by this American marriage, and ladies will be properly set on their guard, how they place their affections on princes, till they know in what light the connexion will be regarded by the laws of the land.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

ON the meeting of the house on Thursday, April 25th, among other motions was one to receive the declaration of Sir F. Burdett, that he abandoned his seat in parliament. After some few observations upon it, it was withdrawn, that Sir F. might have the opportunity of comparing it with the act of parliament for such an occasion. A debate then arose on a libel in the oracle, respecting the proceedings relative to Lord Melville, when Sir C. Pole contradicted the expressions of Mr. Canning, that the commissioners were satisfied with the answers received from Mr. Wilson, for so far from that being the case, they were absolutely ashamed of not having committed him to prison, in consequence of his refusal to give answers, and make explanations. Mr. Canning then declared his intention of moving for any letters that might have passed upon the subject. Mr. Sheridan gave notice of his intention of moving for a vote of thanks from the house to the commissioners, and the motion for the appearance of the printer was carried. The speaker then read the king's answer to the address laid before him, after which Mr. Whitbread asked Mr. Pitt, whether his majesty had been advised to remove Lord Melville from his councils, who replied, that he did not think himself authorised to give such an advice, conceiving that it was the general opinion of the house, that the matter should rest; but if it was determined, that the resolutions should be followed up, he should then discharge his duty in representing the case to his majesty. Mr. Whitbread then proceeded to bring forward his motion, observing, that it seemed to be Mr. Pitt's intention to take the busi-

ness out of his hands, and to serve him on this occasion, as he had done upon the poor laws, that is to take care that nothing at all should be done. Mr. W. adverted to the conduct of Wilson and Mark Sprott, both of whom he thought ought to have been committed, and moved that a select committee be appointed to make a further inquiry into the transactions contained in the tenth report, and to report the same to the house. Mr. Pitt agreed, that after the circumstances which had appeared, it was necessary to institute an inquiry, which would end in the acquittal or condemnation and punishment of those who were found guilty of any peculations of the public money. "I have been, (he said) now many years in a high official situation, and I hope I shall not be accused of vanity, when I say that I flatter myself, the public will give me credit for not having been a party to any corrupt proceedings whatever. (Credat Judæus Apella). I have no objection to the motion, except that it is not sufficiently definite, and shall move as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into such parts of the tenth report, as relate to the application of money, granted for navy services, and applied to other branches of the public service, and to any communications made to the chancellor of the exchequer, or lords of the treasury, relative to any irregularities in the mode of drawing the public money, granted for the service of the navy from the bank, and to any proceedings for the recovery of the arrears due from Mr. Jellicoe, and to report the same to the house." Mr. Fox lamented the probability of the business falling into the hands of a person who had avowed himself the friend of the delinquent, and thought it would appear under more promising auspices in any other hands, than those of the chancellor of the exchequer. The house should consider, whether he ought to have the nomination of persons to inquire into the abuses in his own department. A desultory debate took place on the nature of the proceeding against the delinquent, whether by impeachment, or by the attorney-general, and on the mode of making the culprits refund, and the house divided, there being for Mr. Pitt's amendment 229, against it 151. Mr. Pitt then moved, that the committee be appointed by ballot, when there were for his motion 120, against it 251. —The proceedings on the following Monday were marked by the conflicts of the two parties. Mr. Pitt's endeavouring to throw a slur on Lord St. Vincent, which brought forward a very desultory debate, in the course of which, it appeared, that the ridiculous stone expedition against Boulogne harbour, was totally against the opinion, and without the concurrence of the noble lord. Mr. Pitt followed this subject, by bringing forward his motion for continuing the powers of the naval commissioners, at the same time insinuating that there were several parts of the conduct of the commission of which he did not approve. Mr. Whitbread was not only for continuing, but increasing the powers of the commission. This was opposed by Mr. Pitt, who said, he should not permit such an increase to be inserted in the original frame of the bill, but leave the subject open to future discussion. Mr. Fox supported Mr. Whitbread, and upon Mr. Pitt's insinuations introduced very happily the quotation,

"Just to hint a fault, and hesitate dislike,
Willing to hurt, and yet afraid to strike,"

which so well, he said, described Mr. Pitt's disposition, that it seemed to be made for him. The increase of power he contended to be necessary, not only on account of the immediate servants of the public, who withheld information, but to meet such a case as that of Mark Sprott, whose conduct would not be allowed in any court of justice. The attorney-general supported, and Mr. Sheridan opposed Mr. Pitt. Mr. Rose raised a hearty laugh, by having the assurance to say, that he had always been a friend to inquiries of this nature, since he had held a seat in the house. Some others followed, and Mr. Pitt, and the attorney-general were ordered to bring in the bill.

Mr. Pitt then arose to propose a bill for commissioners to inquire into the public expenditure, particularly that in the military departments, the ordnance, barracks. Mr. Fox expressed his apprehensions that a bill brought in under such auspices, could scarcely answer any good purpose. Would the tenth report have appeared, if Lord Melville had nominated the commissioners? and what can be now expected, when the person at the head of the treasury board, which was implicated according to report in many charges of mal-adminis-

tration, thought himself entitled to name the persons who were to be the purgators or condemners of that board. The whole house could not refrain from a hearty laugh at Lord Castlereagh, who contended for the purity of Mr. Pitt's political life, and that no other person in the house was so much entitled to public confidence. Leave was given for the bringing in of the bill, and then the debate commenced on Lord Melville, by a motion from Mr. S. Stanhope, for a prosecution against him, and Mr. Trotter, by the attorney-general, for the profits received by them, by the fraudulent use of the public money. Mr. Bankes was for amending the motion by making it a criminal instead of a civil prosecution. Several persons, among whom was Mr. Fox, were for impeachment. Mr. Wilberforce approved of the amendment, and called seriously upon the house to take care, lest it should lose all public confidence, if the ends of justice were frustrated by their proceedings. Mr. Pitt contended, that the civil course promised most success, if Lord Melville had partaken of the profits with Mr. Trotter; but as to a criminal proceeding, he conceived that the deep wound already inflicted on the noble lord, was punishment sufficient. Mr. Whitbread said, that he should vote for the amendment as the only way left of obtaining public justice, the other being seized on only as a screen for Lord Melville. Mr. Tierney regretted, that such a case should be committed to the attorney-general, but as something must be done to satisfy public justice, and the expectation of the nation, and that could be done only by a criminal prosecution, he should vote for the amendment. Mr. Serjeant Best declared, that nothing would be gained by a civil prosecution, after which a division followed, when there appeared for the civil prosecution 223, against it 128!

On the 30th the names of the committee of inquiry were read, which proved to be exactly the same as Mr. Whitbread had previously noticed to have been sent by the minister for the support of all his party. Upon this Mr. Whitbread, reprobating the collusion between Mr. Pitt and the delinquent, both of whom might be considered as acting together, and nominating their own committee; and after many just observations on the indignation with which the public must look on such a proceeding, moved that the name of Lord Castlereagh be struck off the list. The Master of the Rolls vindicated his right to be on the committee, though he was allowed to be absent on all election committees, because in the latter daily presence was necessary, in the former it might be dispensed with. Mr. Fox looked upon it as a treasury list, when the first lord of the treasury was himself put on the trial, as so extremely ridiculous, that if Mr. Pitt was not himself ashamed, he pitied his judgment. Mr. Pitt stood up for the custom of balloting, which included the services of the persons fittest for every question. A desultory debate followed, little applicable to the question, whether Lord Castlereagh was a fit person, in which Mr. Windham declared himself not to be a fit person, from his previous acquaintance with the delinquent; and on a division there appeared for Mr. Whitbread's motion 86, against it 219. Mr. Windham then proposed that his name should be struck out, when there appeared for his motion 207, against it 80.

On the second of May the printer of the Oracle was brought up and discharged. The petition was couched in very insolent terms, expatiating on the merits of Lord Melville, and evidently written under the impression of being supported by a majority. The language of it brought severe reprehension from Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Grey, but it was palliated and defended by Mr. Pitt and his party. Mr. Sheridan then brought on his motion for thanks to the committee, whom he extolled in the highest terms of just panegyric. Mr. Pitt did not oppose the motion, but asserted that he could not applaud the whole of their conduct. A desultory debate took place, in which Mr. Jeffery, of Poole, was called to order for his personalities against Lord St. Vincent. Mr. Wilberforce suggested an amendment, to leave out the words "the whole," and make the motion refer to their conduct in general, without binding the house to every particular, as the commissioners had not gone through the whole of their office. Mr. Sheridan could not consent to any amendment, but with the leave of the house he withdrew his motion, and then proposed another, leaving out the words, "the whole," and then it passed unanimously.

On the sixth, Mr. Whitbread introduced his motion for the erasing of Lord Melville's name from the list of privy

counsellors, in which he stated with great force the necessity of such a measure, lest the great delinquent should triumph on his escape from public justice. Mr. Pitt followed, and stated, that the motion was unnecessary, as he had already advised his majesty to the measure, which would take place on the first meeting of the privy council. This step he said he had taken with the utmost reluctance, and it was done in compliance only with the wishes of numbers of persons on both sides of the house whom he had consulted on the occasion. Mr. Fox remarked on the reluctance testified by the minister, and that it was evident nothing but the express declaration of the sentiments of the country could have brought him to act according to the principles of justice. Mr. Secretary Dundas inveighed bitterly against Mr. Fox, upon the conduct of his father when paymaster, and persisted in his invectives, though repeatedly called to order by the house. This raised Mr. Fox, who claiming the indulgence of the house, stated clearly the difference between the two cases of Lord Holland and Lord Melville. In the one case, no law existed against the act alluded to by Mr. Dundas; in the case of Lord Melville, a law was broken, and that law which he had himself introduced into parliament. Whatever might have been then the blame attached to Lord Holland, this did not alter the case with Lord Melville; on the contrary, the more violent the invectives of Mr. Dundas, with the greater force did they operate against Lord Melville, whose guilt could not be in the least diminished by any reflections cast on the memory of a person who had never, like him, violated the law. Mr. Whitbread, after a few reflections on Mr. Pitt's conduct, withdrew his motion. The amended petition of Sir Francis Burdett, was previous to this debate read, and ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day; it stated, that the time between the receipt of the names of the disputed votes and the hearing of the petition was too short for him and his agents to make the necessary inquiries into the qualifications of about two thousand objected to; the difference in the number of votes, admitted on the sheriffs' books as polled, being only one.

On the seventh, after some discussion on the propriety of receiving some papers, which the commissioners of the navy petitioned to be laid before the house, and which referred to the motion on Sir H. Popham's conduct, Mr. Jeffery, of Poole, rose, and imputed to Lord St. Vincent the degraded state of the British navy during his administration; to prove which he moved for a voluminous set of papers, greater than ever had been moved for in the house. These were contained in a series of eighteen motions for papers, so many, that even Mr. Pitt requested time to consider the propriety of bringing them forward. Other members called on Mr. Jeffery to bring forward a direct charge, but he replied, that must arise out of the papers, and after a tedious desultory debate, he deferred his motion.

The catholic petition occupied the fullest attention of the lords on the 10th and 13th, the debate continuing during those days; at the end of which the motion of Lord Grenville was lost on a division, in which there was for it only 49, and against it 178. The arguments against it were trite, founded on the opinions of popes and councils two or three centuries back, and on the laws against papists, when the protestants were scarcely formed, and the two sects were more nearly balanced with each other. The present fallen state of popery was little considered, nor the advantages to be gained by making the whole kingdom united in politics, if not in religion. Lord Redesdale chiefly distinguished himself by the idle tales he produced on the subjects, in which he was confuted by Lords Hutchinson and Ormond. Lord Sidmouth and the officers under administration, were against the motion, and the Duke of Cumberland deprecated it as being in direct opposition to the revolution of the settlement of the throne on the house of Brunswick. In the commons, the question was introduced by Mr. Fox, on the 13th, and opposed with a degree of malignity almost unaccountable by Dr. Duigenan. Mr. Grattan followed this intemperate speaker, and supported the petition in a very candid manner, earnestly intreating the house to adopt a measure, which instead of making the protestants a guard upon the catholics, would unite both firmly together, and give greater strength to the empire, than all our subsidies could acquire from foreign courts. Many others would have spoken, if the clamours for a division would have permitted it, and the debate was adjourned to the next day, when Mr. Smith opened it, and

though professing himself to be one of the dissenters, who are in general the most inimical to the catholics, supported the motion with great ability and zeal. Mr. Foster, the Irish chancellor, was violently against it. Mr. Pitt declared his general approbation of the measure, but lamented that this was not the time for introducing it, and was therefore decidedly against the motion. After a long debate, and a variety of speeches, a division took place, when there appeared for the motion a hundred and twenty-four, against it three hundred and thirty-six.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.—A New Edition of Curtis's Practical Observations on British Grasses, containing accurate Figures of the most approved Grasses for Meadow and Pasture Land, Hints for the Improvement and laying down of Land to the best Advantage; with an Account of the Causes of the Disease in Corn, by Sir J. Banks, Bart. price 5s. or with coloured plates, 7s. 6d.

A short Account of the Disease in Corn, called the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust, by Sir J. Banks, Bart. with an Engraving, price 1s. 6d. or with the plate, coloured, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

ARTS, FINE.—Views in North Britain, illustrative of the Works of R. Burns, 8vo. 15s.—royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. — 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Egyptian Monuments, No. I. 1l. 10s.

ASTRONOMY.—The Wonders of the Telescope, or a Display of the Wonders of the Heavens, and of the System of the Universe, 4s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.—An Account of the Life of Dr. S. Johnson, from his Birth to his Eleventh Year, written by himself; to which are added, Original Letters to Dr. S. Johnson, by Miss H. Boothby, from MSS. in possession of Mr. R. Wright. Litchfield, 4s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of Gilbert Purring, the younger, of Caernarvon, with important Observations on modern fashionable Education, by an eminent Editor, 3s. 6d.

Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his Literary and Political Life, and Anecdotes of the principal Characters of the 18th Century, 4 vols. 21s.

BOTANY.—Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different Languages, with 9 plates, and occasional Remarks, 6s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.—A General Dictionary of Chemistry, containing the leading Principles of the Science in regard to Facts, Experiments, and Nomenclature, for the Use of Students, by W. Nesbit, M. D. 8s. 6d

DRAMATIC.—Who Wants a Guinea? a Comedy in 5 Acts, as performed at Covent-garden, by J. Coleman, 2s. 6d.

The Will for the Deed, a Comedy, in 3 Acts, as performed at Covent-garden, by T. Dibdin, 2s.

The Soldier's Return, or What can Beauty do? a Comic Opera, in 2 Acts, as performed at Drury-lane, 1s. 6d.

Venetian Outlaw, his Country's Friend, a Drama, in 3 Acts, from the French of Pixiricourt, by J. Powell, 2s. 6d.

Venetian Outlaw, a Drama, in 3 Acts, as performed at Drury-lane, by R. W. Elliston, 2s. 6d.

Jack in Office, containing Remarks on Mr. Braham's Address to the Public, with a full and impartial Consideration of Mr. Kemble's Conduct with respect to the above Gentleman, by T. Gilliland, 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.—The Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome to the Subversion of the Eastern Empire, and the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the Year of our Saviour One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-three, in seven Books, by the Rev. J. Adams, A. M. 4s. 6d.

LAW.—Remarks on the best Method of Barring Dower, by J. H. Prince, 1s.

Precedents of General Issue and the most usual Special Pleas, 2s. 6d.

Precedents of Replications, Rejoinders, Demurrers, &c. 2s. 6d.

Forms of the Beginnings and Conclusions of Declarations, &c. in General, and of the most usual Special Declarations, 3s.

New Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas and other Courts, East. and Trin. 44th Geo. III. 1804, by J. Bosanquet and C. Puller, 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise of the Law for the Relief

and Settlement of the Poor, by M. Nolan, 2 vols. 24s. boards.

The Attorney's Practice of the Court of King's Bench, by J. J. Burns, 12s. bds.

Minutes of the Court Martial, holden on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 25th of April, 1805, and the two following Days, for the Trial of Sir J. B. Duckworth, K. B. Vice-admiral of the Blue, on Charges exhibited against him by Capt. J. A. Wood, of the Royal Navy, 2s.

Mathematics.—A new Edition of the Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, containing, besides what is common on the Subject, a number of new Improvements in the Theory, and the Solution of a variety of new and very interesting Questions, in different Branches of the Mathematics, by T. Simpson, F.R.S. To which is added, an Account of the Life of the Author; the whole revised and carefully corrected by W. Davis, 8vo. 16s.

Medical.—A Medical and Experimental Inquiry into the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of Constitutional Diseases, particularly Scrophula, Consumption, Cancer, and Gout, illustrated by Cases, by W. Lambe, M. D. 5s. 6d.

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, (order 3 Rashes) Part 1, containing the Varieties of Robeola and Scarlantina, by R. Willan, M. D. F. A. L. 4to. 18s.

Proceedings of the Board of Health in Manchester, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Observations on Water, with a Recommendation of a more convenient and extensive Supply of Thames Water to the Metropolis, and its Vicinity, as the best Means to counteract Pestilential or Pernicious Vapours, by R. Dodd, 2s. 6d. boards.

Miscellaneous.—A short Account of the Settlement, Produce, and Commerce of Prince of Wales's Island, in the Straits of Malacca, by Sir G. Leigh, Bt. 2s. 6d.

Beauties of British Prose, selected by S. Melmoth, Esq. 5s.

Characteristic Anecdotes from the History of Russia, with Notes, translated from the French of Clausen, by B. Lambert, 5s.

The Effects of Civilization on the People in European States, by R. Hall, D.D. 7s.

A Letter to Lord Euston, respecting the Guardianship of Miss Seymour, by a Member of the British House of Commons, 1s.

Novels.—The Homicide, taken from the Comedie Di Goldoni, 2 vols. by M. Charton, 5s.

Deeds of Darkness, or the Unnatural Uncle, a Tale of the 16th Century, including interesting Memoirs founded on Facts, by G. T. Morley, 2 vols. 8s.

The Two Pilgrims, a Romance, 2 vols. 7s.

Poetry.—Poems dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, by W. F. Cooper, 5s.

Valle Crucis Abbey, or the Vision of the Vale, with Notes, 5s. 6d.

Fugitive Poems, by Mrs. Bayfield, 7s.

Poems and Plays, by W. Richardson, A. M. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

Inspiration, a Poetical Essay, by M. Savory, 1s.

The Melviad, or the Birth, Parentage, Education, and Achievements of a Grete Mon, addressed to the Commissioners, &c. &c. &c. by J. Spy, 2s. 6d.

Elidure and Ella, a Cambrian Tale, in four parts; to which is added, Zorobabel, or the Royal Querist, a paraphrastic Poem, from the 3d and 4th Chapters of the Book of Esdras, by W. Gibson, A. M.

Political.—The Policy and Interest of Great Britain with respect to Malta, summarily considered, 3s. 6d.

An Attempt to explain the late mysterious Conduct of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, with Observations on some late Political Events, 2s.

Some Observations on the Subject of the Debate in the House of Commons, on Indian Affairs, on the 5th of April, 1805, 1s.

An Exposure of the Persecution of Lord Melville, in a Letter to an intimate Acquaintance, 1s.

Naval Anecdotes for the Years during which the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. presided at the Board of Admiralty, by a Recorder of Facts, 2s.

Religion.—Popular Evidences of Natural Religion and Christianity, by the Rev. T. Watson, 10s. 6d.

Letter of St. Paul the Apostle, written before and after his Conversion, translated from the German of the late Rev. J. C. Lavater, 8vo. 3s.

A Memoir of the Proceedings of the Society called Quakers, belonging to the Monthly Meeting of Hardshaw, in Lancashire, in the Case of the Author of a Publication, entitled, A Narrative of Events which have lately taken place in Ireland, &c. by Wm. Rathbone, 2s. 6d.

A Sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, at the Church of

St. Margaret, Westminster, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1805, being the Day appointed for a general Fast, by C. H. Hall, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 4to. 1s. 6d.

The Plague Stayed, a Scriptural View of Pestilence, particularly of that dreadful Pestilence the Small-pox, with Considerations on the Cow Pox, in two Sermons, by the Rev. J. Plumtree, M. A. 2s. 6d.

The Christian Mirror, exhibiting some of the Excellencies and Defects of the Religious World, containing Essays in Prose and Verse,

Wisdom better than Weapons of War, a Sermon preached at the Episcopal Chapel of Forfar, on Thursday the 21st of Feb. 1805, being the Day appointed by his Majesty for a general Fast in North Britain, by the Rev. J. Skinner, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Rejoice and do Good, or the Road to Happiness, a Charity Sermon, preached at Banbury, Oxon, March 17, 1805, by the Rev. G. Bell, A. M. 1s.

A Vindication of certain Passages in the Common English Version of the New Testament, addressed to G. Sharp, esq. by the Rev. C. Winstanley, A.M. 3s.

A Sermon on the religious Advantages afforded by the Church of England to the Members of her Communion, preached at St. Mary-le-Bow, on St. Mark's Day, April 5, 1805, in Conformity with the Will of the late Mr. J. Hutchins, by the Rev. T. White, A. M. 1s.

An Inquiry, Whether the Description of Babylon, contained in the 18th Chapter of the Revelations, agrees perfectly with Rome as a City, in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. **, by G. Sharp, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Catholic.

A Short View of the chief Arguments against the Catholic Petition now before Parliament, and of Answers to them, in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons, by the Rev. J. Miller, F. S. A. Soc. Acad. Cath. 1s. 6d.

A Fee for an Irish Counsellor, or Remarks upon the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the Parliament of Great Britain, by a Protestant from Ireland now in England, 1s. 6d.

The Speech of Mr. Deputy Birch, in the Court of Common Council of the Guildhall of the City of London, April 30, 1805, against the Catholic Petition, 1s.

A Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims, as set forth in the Petition now pending before Parliament, by the Rev. T. Le Mesurier, 1s. 6d.

The Roman Catholic Petition unsanctioned, therefore an unconstitutional Ground of Emancipation, 1s. 6d.

Letter to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, on the Subject of the Catholic Claims, by the British Observer, 1s.

An Historical Letter from F. Plowden, Esq. to Sir R. Musgrave, Bart. 3s. 6d.

Letter from a Bull Bitch to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the Subject of Catholic Emancipation, 6d.

Letter to the Hon. C. J. Fox, on the Catholic Petition, 3d.

Vindication of the Most Rev. J. T. Troy, D.D. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, against the Charges contained in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. W. Wickham, by a Yeoman, and in other anonymous Publications, by a Roman Catholic of Dublin, 4s.

Letter on Irish Affairs, addressed to the Public, by Sir J. Foulis, Bart. 1s.

Extract of a Letter on the proposed Catholic Emancipation, addressed to a worthy Clergyman in Ireland, by G. Sharp.

Surveying.—The System of Land Surveying at present adopted by Surveyors and Commissioners in Old and New Inclosures, conducted as an actual Survey, on a Plan consisting of open Fields, Ings, Common and Old Inclosure, divided and allotted according to Conditions of Agreement between the several Proprietors, embellished with an engraved Plan of a Lordship, and 6 plates, together with an engraved Field Book of 27 Pages; the whole by the Chain only, by W. Stephenson, Land Surveyor. Horncastle, 4to. 15s.

Topography.—A Tour to Worthington, or Idle Hours not Idly Spent, containing a Slight Sketch of the Country, Anecdotes, &c. 3s. 6d.

The Traveller's Guide, or English Itinerary, containing accurate and original Descriptions of all the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, &c. and their exact Distances from London: together with the Cathedrals, Churches, Hospitals, Gentlemens' Seats, &c. &c. The whole comprising a complete Topography of England and Wales, by W. C. Oulton, Esq. Illustrated with 66 Views, and a Map of England and Wales, 2 vols. 25s.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From April 21 to May 21, 1805.*

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Catarrh	14
Inflammation of the Lungs	4
——— Eyes	2
Inflammatory Sore Throat	6
Hooping Cough	2
Tertian Ague	3
Dysentery	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Chronic Catarrh and Dyspnæa	16
Hæmoptysis	3
Consumption	5
Asthenia	9
Dyspeptic Complaints	11
Worms	6
Enterodynia	4
Physconia	1
Chronic Rheumatism	13
Head-ach	2
Dyspnæa	2
Anasarca	4
General Dropsy	2
Hydrothorax	1
Palsy	7
Enlargement of the Heart	1
Hepatitis	1
Diarrhœa	2
Piles	2
Nephralgia	1
Dysuria	2
Prolapsus Ani	1
——— Uteri	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	3
Hysteria	3
Schirrus Uteri	2
Chlorosis	1
Scrofula	2
Mesenteric Consumption	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	13
Number of cases	158

Although the temperature of the atmosphere has been cold for the season, the catarrhal complaints, and acute diseases in general have become much less frequent than before. An unusual freedom from all contagious diseases still distinguishes the present season; for, with the exception of the two cases of hooping cough, not one has come under the reporter's notice. On the whole the complaints are such as to afford no grounds for particular observation. The general health of the lower classes of the metropolis is probably shewn to be more connected with a certain degree of comfort, in respect to warmth, and provisions, than with any particular state or qualities of the atmosphere. For it is certain, that no particular condition of it can be assigned; and *a priori* the vicissitudes of its temperature, and the sudden changes in its state of dryness and moisture, have been such as would have led us to anticipate the production of diseases to a considerable extent.—In one or two instances of tertian intermittent, the patient had not been out of London for several years; so that it may be suspected that agues sometimes arise independently of the operation of marsh effluvia.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, &c.

Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE Lord Mayor, attended by several of the aldermen and common council, with the city officers, went in state, from Guildhall to St. James's, where they presented the following address to his Majesty:

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,*

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, beg leave, with every sentiment of duty and devotion to your Majesty's person and government, to approach your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the discoveries which have been made by the reports of the commissioners of naval inquiry, laid before your majesty and the other branches of the legislature, from which your Majesty must have seen with astonishment and indignation, that an eminent member of your Majesty's government, the Lord Viscount Melville, had been guilty of practices, which the representatives of the people, in parliament assembled, have declared to be a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

"We are persuaded that your Majesty's royal mind feels it to be a great aggravation of Lord Melville's palpable, conscious, and deliberate breach of a statute, which he, beyond all others, was bound to observe with strict fidelity, that he had filled so many and such high offices in the executive government, and was honoured with so large a portion of your Majesty's confidence.

"The virtues which adorn your Majesty, and which excite in the highest degree the love of your people, are a pledge to the nation, that in removing Lord Melville from your Majesty's councils and presence for ever, the punishment of a delinquent, however just, is far less a motive with your Majesty than the example held out, that no minister, however favoured, shall presume upon your Majesty's countenance, who shall be found to have trampled upon the law, and to have disgraced the functions with which he had been invested.

"The investigations of the commissioners of naval inquiry have excited the interest and inspired the country with gratitude towards those commissioners: and, we are persuaded that your Majesty participates in the general anxiety which pervades all ranks for the prolongation, and, if necessary, for the enlargement, of their authority.

"Confiding in your Majesty's paternal solicitude, that what is cheerfully contributed by a loyal people shall be faithfully administered, we entertain the fullest assurance that, to your Majesty it will be a source of the profoundest satisfaction that all necessary measures shall be adopted and persevered in towards the correction and punishment of proved malversation; and, that nothing will be omitted which shall have a tendency to promote the public confidence in government, and to invigorate and confirm the spirit, energy, and union of your Majesty's empire at this important crisis.

(Signed by order of the court)

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government: you may rely on my concurrence in every measure which is calculated to maintain the credit of the country, and to remedy any abuses which may be found to exist in the public expenditure."

THE fourth monthly meeting of the Whig club, took place May 8th, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand; Mr. Fox in the chair, supported by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Robert Spencer, Sir William Milner, &c. This meeting was more numerous than the last. The Duke of Norfolk gave the health of the representative of the electors of Westminster; on which Mr. Fox rose and said, "that before he drank the healths of the company, he should notice the events which had occurred since he last had the honour of meeting them, events which he considered peculiarly important; and he congratulated the company on the result, which was great and honourable. He was very happy to observe, that the different meetings which had been held in the cities of London and Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and other places, had been conducted with so much propriety. He was glad that the gentlemen he had the honour to address concurred with him on this question, and that they had confined themselves on such meetings to the objects more immediately commanding their attention. He could not withhold his tribute of thanks to Earl St. Vincent, and the commissioners of naval inquiry; and he rejoiced to find that the persons who had met to take that subject into consideration, had in their petitions confined themselves to that subject alone, to which they perhaps owed their success." Mr. Fox added, "I shall have the honour to bring forward a motion in favour of the catholics of Ireland, which, if attended with success, would not fail to increase the resources of this empire in a degree almost incalculable. It is a motion, I say, which, if successful, would give me the greatest satisfaction. I am honoured with being selected to bring it forward, and I entreat every gentleman whom I address, to promote by all means in his power so desirable an end. I do not wish any man to change his principles, but I entreat every one to promote the catholic claims, and I shall feel it an attention shewn to myself, individually, for it is a subject on which the people of this country have yet much to be taught, and I am sorry its merits are so little understood. I hope every member of this society will give it his earnest support."

The health of Mr. Whitbread was drank with great applause.

The taking down of the houses that obstructed the view of the north-east end of Westminster-abbey, and of Henry the Seventh's chapel, from the church-yard, is well deserving of public approbation. The majestic effect of that venerable pile is amazingly increased.

The king has been pleased to appoint William Bligh, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the settlement of New South Wales.

Messrs. Hincks, Wilson, Curtis, Taylor, Barham, Weston, Cawne, Faulkner, and Hallward, nine of the senior scholars of St. Paul's school, delivered their annual orations before a very numerous and respectable company; among whom were the Earl of Portsmouth, the Bishop of Chichester, Doctors Whitfield, Fly, and Taylor, Mr. Cherry, the head master of Merchant Taylor's school, &c. The orations, we understand, are composed by the scholars themselves, and, in this respect, did no little honour to their classical abilities; while they were spoken with a spirit and propriety, that reflected the highest credit on themselves, and evinced that the worthy and Rev. High Master had not spared, in vain, his time and exertions, in supporting a custom of his own introduction, and of so useful and pleasing a tendency. The liberality of this foundation, under the trust and protection of the most worshipful company of mercers, has long raised this school to one of the most advantageous and useful of public seminaries.

Lord Hawkesbury in his circular letter, respecting the proposed permanent duty of volunteer corps, says, "For the purpose of giving due encouragement to this description of service, it is the intention of his Majesty's government, to propose to parliament to authorise them to advance to the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and privates, a sum not exceeding one guinea for twenty-one days, and in that proportion for any shorter period; to be drawn for by the captains of companies, upon the receiver-general of the county to which the corps may belong."

A new bridge is about to be built in the place of the broken one which now disgraces Hyde Park.

Amateur Concert. — The entertainment under this title, which took place last year at the Hanover-square rooms, and which was carried on with such great success by the Hon. John Spencer and Colonel Greville, is about to commence again this season, under the direction of two committees: the first to consist of the Hon. John Spencer, the Earl of Westmeath, and the Hon. George Maddocks; the second committee consists of Colonel Greville, Count Starhenberg, and another. On Sunday evening the rehearsal for the first performance took place at Mr. Maddocks's house. The Hon. John Spencer presided at the piano-forte. The band was ably led by Mr. Cramer. Earl Westmeath and Dragonetti were the double basses; Mr. Cipriani, the flute; and the horns, by the Leanders. After the rehearsal, Mr. Maddocks entertained the band with an elegant supper; at the conclusion of which some charming vocal pieces and airs were sung by Master Kellner, Mr. Maddocks, and Mr. Leander.

The anniversary of the sons of the clergy was held at the cathedral of St. Paul. The church was uncommonly crowded with very elegant company; among whom were, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Bedford, the lord mayor and sheriffs in state. Between two and three hundred of the loyal artillery company, under the command of Col. Lemesurier, attended with their full band of music. The dinner took place at Merchant Taylors' hall. The prince was present and entered his name as a subscriber to the fund. The Archbishops of Canterbury and Tuam; Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Lincoln, Oxford, Norwich, Rochester, Chichester, Kilmore, and Clogher, were also present. The collection amounted to 1000*l.*

Estimate of the Charge of Volunteer Corps, from the 25th of December, 1804, to the 24th of December, 1805, both inclusive; being 365 days.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Charge.
For the pay, &c. of volunteer corps of cavalry, including the periods of their being called out on permanent duty; upon account	£80,000
For the clothing of ditto; upon account	40,000
For the pay, &c. of volunteer corps of infantry, including the periods of their being called out on permanent duty; upon account	974,000
For the clothing of ditto; upon account	6,000

IN IRELAND,	
For the pay, &c. of volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry; including the periods of their being called out on permanent duty; upon account	470,000
For the clothing of ditto; upon account	30,000
Total £1,600,000	

In 1791, by the statements of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the tenth report, the whole of the dividends on Mr. Trotter's property in the public funds, it seems amounted to 80l.

In 1792 to	200	0	0
— 1793 —	457	10	0
— 1794 —	556	8	0
— 1796 —	2006	3	1
— 1797 —	4062	17	0

And in 1801, these dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d. and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,308l. 1s. Mr. Trotter's funded property, at the close of the account consisted of

53,221	13	4	Consols
17,858	7	0	India stock
2,142	17	2	Bank stock
44,000	0	0	Red. 3 per cents.
190,005	0	0	Four per cents.
1,500	0	0	per an. imp. ann.

On the 16th of May his Majesty reviewed eleven regiments of volunteers of the metropolis, and two companies of sharp shooters, in Hyde Park. Every regiment mustered very strong, and his Majesty desired that thanks might be returned them in general orders.

His Majesty has presented the young princess Charlotte, with a magnificent tea service of wrought gold, brilliantly decorated with diamonds and rubies.

The Bishop of London has insisted on the curtain at the Opera-house dropping at 12 o'clock on a Saturday, and has prohibited Sunday routes, card parties, and concerts, in the metropolis.

Sir W. Rawlins and R. A. Cox, were carried to the bar of the house of commons, from Newgate, and received a reprimand from the speaker. They were, after paying the customary fees, discharged.

We trust it is not true that, on a deputation from the Theatrical Fund, waiting on Mr. Betty, sen. to request that he would allow his son to perform *one* night for the benefit of that charitable institution, he *refused* to permit it!

Col. Gore Langton, of Grosvenor-square, is the fortunate holder of the first drawn ticket entitled to 10,000l.

The East India Company have settled 200l. per annum on the widow of Stephen Williams, esq. late a director. She is sister to Sir John D'Oyley, bart. M. P. for Ipswich.

Married.] At St. Giles's Church, Capt. J. Birch, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Morice, daughter of the late Dr. M. of Gower-street.—Mr. W. Webb to Miss Bellamy.—The Rev. J. Armstrong to Miss Phillipson.—S. N. Cowley, esq. to Miss Anistian.—Mr. J. Thomson, Linen-draper, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss S. Dunkin, 2d daughter of J. D. esq. of Bermondsey.—The Earl of Dalhousie to Miss Brown.—T. Dawson, of Jefferies-square, to Miss Mary-Anne Larkins, daughter of the late W. L. esq. of Blackheath—S. Cowley, esq. of Caicaton-street, to Miss Christian, daughter of B. C. esq. of Liuwell, near Stamford.—At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bp. of Chichester, J. Barlow, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss H. S. Whitfeld, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. Rector of the said parish.—At Gretna-green, S. Philips, esq. to Lord Petre's daughter, after eluding every inquiry made after them by the young lady's parents. What renders the affair more surprising is, that a person had been on the watch at Gretna for some time for the lovers: but wearied out, he departed a day or two before the young couple arrived.—W. Ford Stevenson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Maddock, eldest daughter of H. Maddock, esq. of the same place.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. J. Thomas, Chaplain to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, Mr. J. C. Denham, of Parliament-street, to Mrs. Hamilton, of Cleveland-row.

Died.] On the seventh of May, at his house in Berkeley-square, William Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycomb, Viscount Calne, Baron Wycombe in England, Earl Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, Baron Dunkerron in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and a general in the army. His lordship married, first, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John Earl of Granville, by whom he had one son, the Earl of Wycombe, now Marquis of Lansdown; and secondly, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had the present Lord Henry Petty. The Marquis was secretary of state under Lord Chatham's second administration; resigned in consequence of the affairs of

Corsica. In 1782, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, he was made prime minister, and chose Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-two years of age, to be chancellor of the exchequer, which occasioned Mr. Fox to resign. He concluded the preliminary treaty with America. The house and gardens in Berkeley-square were purchased in 1765, by the Marquis, from the late Earl of Bute, for twenty-three thousand pounds, in an unfinished state. His lordship had just entered his 69th year. He was greatly distinguished as a statesman, an orator, an accomplished gentleman, a good and generous landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and an amiable man in private life. A blue ribbon is become vacant by his death.

This nobleman's library is perhaps inferior to that of no individual in Europe. He possessed more political information than perhaps any other man of his time. To a most accurate knowledge of the history and constitution of his own country, he added also as much knowledge of the state of others, as it was in the power of an individual to acquire. There was scarcely a principal city on the continent of Europe, or in the United States of America, in which he had not one or more political correspondents, from whom he learnt every event of importance transacting there, and often received information which government had not the means of procuring. His lordship was an accomplished scholar, as well as a profound politician. In point of judgment and discrimination, he ranked among the first statesmen of his day; and, as an orator, if not in the first, he certainly stood in the second rank. It is much to be lamented, that the country, under such circumstances of unprecedented difficulty as those in which it has been involved for the last thirteen years, derived so little benefit from his experience and advice. The noble marquis, however, opposed the war with revolutionary France, and particularly cautioned ministers against forcing France into a belligerent attitude. He afterwards supported the Union with Ireland, a country with whose character and condition he appeared thoroughly acquainted; but at the same time he recommended as an indispensible condition of that Union that Ireland should be dealt with honourably and fraternally; that her complaints should be heard; and her grievances redressed.

Although this well-informed nobleman was pleasingly disappointed as to the effects of the French revolution on this country, yet we are persuaded that to his dying day he was of opinion that the affairs of this country from the conduct of its rulers, were tending towards a deplorable change, or sudden convulsion. He was dejected on this subject, and could not with satisfaction go down to the house of peers.

Dr. Parr, in his preface to Bellendenus, characterises this nobleman under the fictitious name of Doson, being the surname of Antigonus, because he promised and never performed. Perhaps we shall not disoblige any one of our readers by giving the extract which refers to his character in the above-named celebrated work, as it is not long, and must be allowed in several points to be striking.

After descanting on and in a good measure defending Lord North for the part he took in the American war, the writer says,

"That the state is in a frail and enervated condition, I readily acknowledge. I confess there are very few who have the power to administer its remedy, or who ought to be entrusted with it; for which reason, it appears necessary to examine, with greater seriousness, the system by which it has so long been conducted; and to explain the actions or the intentions of those, who have been, or who now are, in the confidence of the minister. Revolving these matters in my mind, the first character which presents itself is that illustrious personage, under whose auspices every tumultuous agitation was changed for the quiescent indolence of peace; whose good faith, and tenacity to his engagements, are so *exceedingly conspicuous*, 'he was named Doson, as one ready to make, but backward in performing promises.' There are who believe this man to have been the original occasion of the mischief; and, like Rufinus, to have sown discord between the two parties. For my propensity towards the same opinion, I urge the following reasons.

"They who, unprepared, are called upon to act from the exigence of unexpected occasion, are generally wavering and undecided in their conduct; but so profoundly does Doson meditate on all things, so well is he armed against every possible contingence, so full of insidiousness and treachery, that if any thing occur beyond his hopes, or contrary to his opinion, he is able in a moment to com-

prehend and make the most of its tendency. For such conduct he had the sanction of example: he had read in Livy that it became a good general to improve opportunity, and convert to his own advantage the smiles of fortune. The mild and unassuming wisdom of Lælius,* he well knew, must be an obstacle to his views, gaping as he was for honours, and ambitious of the highest dignity. The anxious and amiable solicitude of Lælius for his country had obtained the good will and affection of all parties; Doson was therefore aware, that the death of this excellent man would leave a clear and unobstructed field before him. All the faculties of his fruitful soul were exercised; he determined, however, finally to enjoy the glorious success of artifice, or incur certain ruin. Rejecting, therefore, all communication with those, who might either develope his projects, or strenuously resist his ambition, he made the present minister his confederate in the administration of affairs.

"They who divide authority, seldom have confidence in each other. The principle of mutual convenience, which generally introduces such unions, from change of time and circumstances, operates to its dissolution. Doson, ever restless, was dissatisfied in the very possession of the honours which had exercised his hopes. In the course of a few months, by his advice, and through his assistance, Mr. Pitt ascended the ministerial throne, who immediately used all the energy and influence of his station, to depress the power of his friend; of the very man through whom he had obtained a weight in the senate, which would otherwise have been denied to his youth and inexperience. When Doson was but the second in power, he seemed desirous to retain more influence than was annexed to his situation; but that young man, who can neither bear superior nor equal, repelled him with acrimony and disdain. What was the consequence? Doson exclaims that he envies neither the fortune nor the virtue of Sylla, who complained to his friends that he was, in his old age, compelled to contend with striplings. He assumes, therefore, that good old style of life, neither tinged with malice, nor accustomed to deceit; unobscured by vulgar, or even polished dissimulation. He confesses his inglorious love of ease, of that retirement which is remote from the tumult and falsehoods of the world. He whispers, that the secret paths to ambition others may explore in the city; to him, the meads and plains are preferable. He who discharges the duties of a good man (for that term has, by some one or other, been applied in the senate to Doson) can never, in the nature of things, communicate alarm to his fellow-citizens, nor possibly interrupt the public tranquillity."

Though the Marquis of Lansdown was allowed to take his gradual rank in the promotions of the army, he had no command at any time, and we believe never even took post in a regiment. He less acquainted with military than any any other affairs of the state; and as he has acknowledgd to the writer of this article, obtained a pair of colours, when young, from motives of vanity, and the facility of travelling abroad; as the idea of a British officer never failed to inspire foreigners with respect. The Earl of Wycombe, his lordship's eldest son, succeeds to his honours and estates, and who, we are sorry to say, labours under the inconvenience of a great (and as is believed) incurable deafness.

The funeral ceremony of the marquis was extremely plain, agreeably to the wish of his lordship. His body was deposited in the family vault at High Wycombe, Bucks.

Lately in Baker-street, Miss G. Blackshaw, second daughter of G. B. esq.—At Islington, Mr. J. Trimmer, formerly of Botolph-lane, orange merchant.—At her house at Hampstead, on the 8th inst. Mrs. M. M. Blaquiere, widow of J. P. B. esq. in the 65th year of her age. Also on the evening of the same day, at the same house, Mrs. A. R. Grant, widow of Capt. L. Grant, of Knockando, North Britain, and sister of the above, in the 69th year of her age.—Mr. J. Jenkins, Surgeon, of Sloane-square, a gentleman universally respected.—Miss Newburry, only daughter of Mr. B. N. of Skinner-street. Her death, we are sorry to add, was occasioned by her clothes catching fire. She languished nine days after the accident.—Mr. J. Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster-school, having lived assistant to Mr. Ginger (bookseller to that seminary) for the last 40 years. He was long in the habit of selling a MS list of the scholars, which, in 1798, he printed in a quarto volume, intituled, "A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present Time, including the Admissions into the first-named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A List of Deans of Westminster; Deans of Christ Church, Oxford; Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Masters of Westminster School. By J. Welch."—At his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, W. Dinwoody, esq. of Tuy Dee, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire.—Mrs. Green, of Blackwall, in the 28th year of her age.—At her house in Harley-street, Mrs. Jones, the widow of the late Lord Bishop of Kildare.—At his Lordship's house in Bruton-street, in the 79th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Walpole, the only surviving daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire.—At his apartments in High-street, Mary-la-bonne, Mr. J. Dix. He was a very remarkable character, was humpbacked, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c.; lived on his income, which was 50l. a year, which he spent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater: and on cold, dull, and rainy days, used to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and spectacles. He said lying in bed saved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into most foreign parts; used to mix medicines for himself (being well skilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor said any more prayers than "God bless me!" ridiculously conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent scholar, and spoke several languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleasant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.—In his 79th year, Dr. W. Butter, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at the university of which place he obtained the degree of M.D. He was the author of "A method of cure for the stone, chiefly by injections," 12mo. Edinb. 1755. "Dissertatio de Frigore quatenus morborum causa." 8vo. Edinb. 1757. "Dissertatio Medica & Chirurgica de Arteriotomia." 8vo. Edinb. 1761. "A Treatise on the Kink Cough; with an Appendix, containing an Account of Hemlock, and its Preparations." 8vo. 1773. "An Account of the Puerperal Fever, as they appear in Derbyshire, and some of the Counties adjacent." 8vo. 1775.—At his house in St. S[illegible]hin's lane, of a dropsy in the chest, after a painful illness of twenty days, aged 47, J. E. Breen, esq. a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taste in the polite arts, and particularly for his extensive knowledge of pictures, &c. &c. His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artists of this country prompted him to become one of the earliest patrons and subscribers of the British school; and delicate and truly christian feelings of his heart induced him to enlist, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of ancient and modern painters, and his discernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the best masters, viz. a Madona, by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi by Poussin; the Holy Family by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c.; together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the most exquisite workmanship, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, stained glass, &c.; which for a long time afforded pleasure and entertainment to himself and the well-informed circle of his friends; will probably be soon submitted to the eyes and judgment of the public, though we do not know yet how or where they will be disposed of. His remains were deposited in the vault of St. Swithin's church on the 17th inst.—At his house in Hamilton-street, Piccadilly, in his 90th year, R. Smalbrooke, L. L. D. the learned, worthy, and venerable Chancellor of Derby. The duties of his office, as Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court of Litchfield, which he held for a long term of 64 years, he discharged with sound judgment, and inflexible integrity. In the early part of his Life he was an Advocate in Doctors-commons, where his practice was extensive, and his knowledge in the Civil Law was respected. He was the second son of the late Rt. Rev. Prelate Rich. Smalbrooke, D. D. who died Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the year 1749. His surviving friends will long remember the urbanity of his manners, and the kindness of his friendship. He is succeeded in the Chancellorship of the diocese by his Nephew, the Rev. W. Vyse, L.L.D. Canon Residentiary, and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Rev. W. Denison, B. D. Fel. of Lincoln college, has been instituted to the rectory of Cublington, in the diocese of Lincoln, in the presentation of the rector and fellows of that society.

The Rev. W. Talbot, M. A. is instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Clifton Peynes, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Catchcart.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late W. Turner, esq. of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Prove, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Pollard, only daughter of W. Pollard, esq. of Leyland, Lancashire.

Died.] At Walpole, near Wisbeach, Mr. R. Collins, late of Denver.—Mr. J. J. Burrel of Cambridge, in his 75th year.—Mr. E. Mason, aged 89, an opulent farmer, of Waterbeach, Ely.—Mr. J. Edwards, many years master of the Wrestler's inn.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Flimby, by the Rev. Mr. Mawson, J. Francis Plaine, esq. of New York, to Miss Hutton, daughter of the late J. Hutton, esq. of the general post-office.—At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Mossop, of Eben Side, near Egremont, to Miss H. Routledge, of Low-house mill. The bridegroom, who was 23 years of age, was taken ill immediately after the ceremony was ended, and expired in less than a week.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Gilman to Miss Hellaby, both of Longford, and at the same time and place, Mr. J. Gilman, of Hollington, to Miss Ellen Hellaby, of Longford.—At Croxall the Rev. E. P. Waters, of Edial Hall near Litchfield, to Miss Elial of the former place.—At Rochdale R. Peele, esq. eldest son of L. Peele, esq. of Hardwicke, to Miss E. Entwistle, daughter of J. Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes.—J. J. Garnett, esq. of Nantwich, to Miss Craven, eldest daughter of the late R. C. esq. of Stoke Hall, Cheshire.—Mr. T. Smith, of Repton, to Miss Warren of Wavertree.

Died.] After a very short illness universally and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. of Church Broughton. If true benevolence, unaffected piety, diffusive charity and equanimity of temper be considered the attributes of a christian, the memory of this truly amiable woman will be ever cherished as such by all who have had the happiness of knowing her.—A. Belper, aged 80.—Mrs. Harrison.—At his house at Ridgway near Repton, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Taylor, aged 50.—Mr. J. Bamford, aged 56, late serjeant-major in the Derbyshire militia.—Aged 34, Mr. T. Smith, of Derby.—Aged 63, Mrs. Smith of Derby, greatly regretted and respected.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new entrance to Plymouth by Catwater, which is to cut off the tremendous hills on the present road, advances but slowly; we lament the circumstance, as the work promises to conduce in a high degree to the safety and convenience of the traveller, and the obvious improvement of the town.

At a meeting of the western Apiarian society, held at Exeter, a premium of the first rate was adjudged to Mr. J. Isaac, for having taken the greatest quantity of honey without the cruel practice of destroying the bees. Premiums were also adjudged to J. Ellis and J. Westlake, for having produced from their bees the value of one year's rent of their cottages and gardens.

Died.] At Exeter in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Tanner, he has been distinguished as a celebrated preacher at this place for above half a century.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] John Carr, esq. to Miss Wilson, of Bolton by the Sands, near Lancaster.—Mr. J. Baines of Lancaster, to Mrs. Mary Holme of Whiteland.—Mr. J. Redmayne of Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer, to Miss J. Brownlow of Rivington.—At Barnoldswick, Mr. T. Yates of Huncoat, near Padiham, aged 66, to Mrs. Parkinson, aged 49, of the former place.—Mr. J. Skene, of the Star inn, Deansgate, to Miss Grimes of Manchester.—Mr. J. Smith, stationer, to Miss S. Thomson of Manchester.—Mr. W. Potter, merchant, to Miss Spencer, daughter of Mrs. Wheeler, of Cannon-street, Manchester.—Mr. H. Smith, manufacturer, to Miss J. Parker of Salford.—Mr. C. Royle, of Charlton, to Miss S. Ashton, of Broom-street, and Mr. J. Burton, of Byron-street, to Miss E. Bayley, of King-street, all of Manchester.—At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. H. Crompton, of Bury, to

Miss Heelis, of Darcy Lever.—At Bury, Mr. W. Bowen of Manchester, merchant, to Miss M. Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. attorney of Tean, in Stafford.

Died.] Lately at Clayton-hall, near Blackburn, the seat of his brother, R. G. Lomax, esq. J Lomax, esq. aged 38, Capt. in the late regiment of Lancashire volunteers, a gentleman highly and generally respected.—T. Witington, esq. of Manchester: being at Buxton, while taking a ride out, his horse fell down with him, by which accident he was so much crushed that he never spoke afterwards, and expired in a few hours. In his pocket was found a written paper with these words, "If I die at Buxton, bury me at Fairfield." He was 44 years old, and had witnessed a funeral at the latter place the day before his death.—Aged 73, Mr. M. Wilson, of Lancaster, well known by gentlemen of the turf, having formerly rode for the late Marquis of Rockingham, Dr. Bracken, and others.—At Demarara, aged 21, Mr. J. Blachurst, formerly of Lancaster.—Master H. Hisketh, eldest son of R. H. esq. of Wennington-hall.—Mr. W. Horner, of Kirby Lonsdale, aged 24.—At Monkwearmouth, aged 72, Mr. John Fothergill, late of Kirby Shepham Westmoreland.—Aged 68, Mr. A. Hall, of Blackburn.—In her 50th year, Mrs. Townson, wife of Mr. T. of Haidburn.—Mrs. Wilson, of Water-street, Liverpool.—In the 18th year of her age, Miss S. Poole, daughter of Mr. J. P. of Everton. Mr. W. Ropping, aged 21, of Upper Woodhill, near Bury; he was nephew to Counsellor Topping, and was highly esteemed.—Mr. John Horridge, of Lower Byrom-st. Manchester.—At Bolton-le-Moore, Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. J. S. of Cateaton-street, Manchester.——Mrs. Thistlewood, wife of A. T. esq. of Bawtry, in Yorkshire, and daughter of the late Mr. J. Worsley, of Manchester.—At Gainsborough, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. W. Leigh Williamson, M. A. rector of Kildale.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lomas, jun. woolstapler, of Leicester, to Miss Linney, of Melton Mowbray.

Died.] At Clifton, after a lingering illness, which she bore with unexampled fortitude, Mrs. Meynell, wife of G. M. eldest son of H. M. esq.—In the 76th year of his age, the Rev. I. Whyley, upwards of 40 years rector of Wilbericy, Leicester.—At his house at Melton Mowbray, E. Stokes, esq. universally lamented by his family and friends. He had practised the law above 40 years, and had always supported the character of a man of integrity and honour in his profession.—Aged 42, Mrs. Redifer, wife of Mr. R. attorney, at Stamford.—Aged 52, Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Mr. R. D. wine merchant.—At Cowbit, at an advanced age, Mrs. Stiles.—Aged 55, Mr. Yates, a most eminent farmer and grazier, of Swineshead.—In the 23d year of her age, Miss E. Dicey, daughter of T. D. esq. of Claybrooke-hall.—In November last, in the East Indies, aged 21, Lieutenant B. Burgess of the 4th Bengal native infantry, son of Mr. F. B. of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Gilbert, of Sloothby, to Miss Willerton, of Cumberworth.—Mr. Arden, land surveyor, to Miss Thompson of Tellington, near Stamford.—At North Thornby, near Louth, Mr. John Walker, farmer and grazier, to Miss M. Marshall, both of that place.—At Louth, Mr. Fields, of Brakenborough, to Mrs. Blyth of the former place.—At Witham, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Spence, both of that place.—Mr. Hollidge, of Louth, to Miss Wilson of same place.—At Grantham, Mr. W. Catlin, builder, to Mrs. A. Beck, both of that place.—Of the same place, Mr. J. Hemingway, mercer and draper, to Mrs. Nevitt.—Mr. Almond, draper, to Miss Goodyear, both of Sleaford.

Died.] At Manby, near Louth, much respected, Mr. Scrimshaw, aged 39.—At Sawthorpe, aged 32, Mrs. Boyers.—At his house in Grantham, in the 91st year of his age, the Rev. R. Palmer, D. D. rector of St. Swithin's London Stone, Cannon-street, and Scott Willoughby, near Grantham, and formerly one of the prebends of Canterbury. His goodness to the distressed in his neighbourhood and his universal philantrophy, will long make his name revered by all who knew him.—At Spalding, Lieut. P. Harle, of the R. N. Lincoln regiment. His death, from the excellence of his character, is greatly and deservedly lamented by the officers of the corps.—At Stockwith, near Gainsbro', in his 74th year, Mr. T. Caldwell, agent to the company of proprietors of the Chesterfield canal, which situation he filled with satisfaction to his employers upwards of 28 years.—At Welbourn, aged 93, Mrs. Herring.

NORFOLK.

The mayor of Norwich, in obedience to a requisition signed by a respectable body of the citizens, summoned a common hall, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the gross violation of the law, and flagrant abuses in the management and expenditure of the public money, which have been lately detected by the commissioners of naval enquiry," when several spirited resolutions took place. The common council proposed a vote of thanks to Earl St. Vincent, to the commissioners of naval inquiry, to Mr. Whitbread, and to the city members; but on submitting the resolutions for the concurrence of the aldermen, they were all rejected by that body.—Ayes 1—Noes 12!!!

Dr. Bathurst, the new Bishop of Norwich, has been installed in the cathedral of this city. Dr. Sandby acting as proxy.

The Rev. Mr. Watson is elected to the curacy of Costessy, near Cornwall.

A communication by telegraphic signals has been opened between Norwich and Yarmouth for the general purposes of the inhabitants; and while it appears to promise a small emolument to individuals, it offers an extensive benefit to society. A few minutes will acquaint a person at Yarmouth with the wishes of his correspondent at Norwich, or the intermediate towns, and an answer may be returned in half an hour in tolerable clear weather, for the small expence of sixpence,

A dreadful thunder storm took place a short time since in the vicinity of Norwich. At Henningham, the seat of Lord Bayning, a house on the brakes called the Shepherd's Lodge, was nearly demolished. The shepherd (who had gone in at the aproach of the storm) was struck blind; the doors and windows were shivered to pieces, and many of the bricks forced out of the wall and carried with surprising velocity to a very great distance. The lightning was also very vivid at Fritton, where a man was struck dead whilst driving some pigs, and a tree shivered to pieces. At Morton a shepherd was also killed by the lightning whilst in the field with his sheep.

Died.] At his house in East Dereham, aged 79, Mrs. Pratt, relict of E. R. P. esq. mother of E. R. P. of Ristonhouse, and aunt to Sir J. Astley, bart. —Mrs. Sares, relict of the late J. S. esq. of the Town-close, Norwich. Her afflictions in life were rendered singularly severe by the successive deaths of all her children, and her pious resignation under all these trials was as remarkable. Having nearly attained her 85th year, the last blow was reserved for her in the loss of an affectionate husband, with whom she lived 54 years, and with whom she is again united.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Bellamy, of Brigstock, to Miss S. Bunning of Emperingham, Rutland.—Major Boycott, of the 16th dragoons, to Miss Smyth, of Northampton.

Died.] The Rev. W. Lerry, D. D. rector of Wooten.—At an advanced age at Peterborough, Mrs. Minchouse.—At the rectory house at Loddington, the Rev. C. Sturges, M. A. rector of Chelsea in Middlesex, vicar 42 years of St. Mary's in Reading, and prebendary of St. Pauls and of Salisbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Garnier, Fel. of All Souls' Col. to Miss Parry, eldest daughter of Dr. P.—At Hanwell, T. Hume, esq. M. D. of University Col. to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. H. Glasse.

Died.] Aged 75, the Rev. J. Wells, many years rector of Boxford and Letcombe Basset, in Berks—The Rev. R. Walker, D. D. rector of Shorwell and Motteston, in the Isle of Wight, and of Worthy in Hampshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] T. Ince, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Currie, of Chester.—E. Edmunds, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss Downes, of Old Change.

Died.] In his 68th year, at Handsworth, F. Eginton, the restorer of the art of painting on glass, which art he carried to the greatest perfection, uniting with the brilliant colours of the ancients, a fulness of effect, a propriety of light and shade, and a delicacy of execution, of which we have no example. The many works he has executed evince a taste, skill, and industry in his profession, which will secure him the admiration of posterity. To these talents as an artist, were added a disposition which endeared him to all those who had the happiness of knowing him.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The biennial plough match, under the patronage of the Bath and West of England Society, took place near the village of Radstock; when, after a hard contest, the judges determined it

in the favour of the double and the Beverstone ploughs.

On the 7th of May, the triennial ploughing match, under the patronage of the Bath and West of England Society, took place at Radstock, in this co. Three candidates started, viz. Mr. Billingsby, with his two-furrow plough, drawn by six oxen, with a driver, to whom the judges assigned the first premium; Mr. Ludlow, with the Beverstone single plough, drawn by two horses, without a driver, second premium; and Mr. Rodberd, with a light one-wheeled plough, drawn by three horses, with a driver, third premium. The field selected was an old French-grass layer, the soil very stiff and abounding with loose stones: each plough had half an acre. Mr. B.'s man ploughed his half an acre in an hour and 3 minutes; Mr. L.'s in two hours 8½ minutes; and Mr. R.'s in one hour 38 minutes.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Rowles, sister to R. B. Robson, esq.—Miss Medlycott, eldest daughter of J. H. M. esq. of Milbourn Port, in this county.

SUSSEX.

In the Exhibition at Somerset House, now open for public inspection, there are no less than fourteen views taken from different parts of this county.

The city of Chichester has at present every appearance of a garrison town, on account of the great number of men who are volunteers from the militia regiments into it, to join the regulars. The second battalion of the 35th reg. is to be formed in that city.

A most singular wager was decided at West Dean, near Chichester. Mr. Reid, jun. of this place, engaged, for a bet of 50l. to find out, from a flock of 200 ewes, the lamb which belonged to each. The lambs were kept in a separate place from the ewes. Strange to tell, Mr. R. completely succeeded, to the satisfaction of all present, in finding the mother of each lamb! Considerable bets were depending on the event of this curious undertaking.

Married.] Mr. Souter, of Amberley, to Miss Finch, of the same place.—Mr. Cheesman, brewer, at Cooksbridge, to Miss Guy.

Died.] At Seaford, aged 82, Mr. H. Bean, who had been a Custom-house Officer at that place within a few months of 50 years.—At Brighton, aged 14 years, Miss Mary Lloyd, second dau. of J. M. L. esq. of Lancing, M. P. for Steyning, and Lieut. Col. of the Sussex militia. Her loss is severely felt by her affectionate relatives, as she promised (from the care and assiduity of the accomplished person to whom her education was assigned) to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of her friends.—At Cuckfield, Mr. Bates.—Suddenly, at Chichester, Mrs. Plaisto, wife of Mr. John P. wine-merchant, of that city.—At Seaford, aged 61, after a long and severe illness, Mr. J. Hood.—At Cuckfield, aged 29 years, Miss Lulham, daughter of the late Mr. L. of Brighton.—At the latter place, aged 31, Miss Kipping.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the Cathedral church of Litchfield, Dr. Robert Patrick, Inspector of the Hospitals in the Southern district, to Miss Harriet Gardiner, second daughter of Lieut. Gen. and the Hon. Mr. G. of Litchfield Close.—At Leek, Mr. H. Peake, of the Lamberscote, near this town, to Miss Hordern, of the former place.—At Philadelphia, in America, by the Rev. J. Hey, late of Bristol, Mr. Wm. Shufflebottom, formerly of Shelton, in the Stafford potteries, to Miss Jennet Fletcher, of Philadelphia.

Died.] Aged 66, Arch. Campbell, esq. M. D. of this town.—D. Dalrymple, esq. banker, of Burton-upon-Trent.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Poole, of Betley. She was endeared to her relatives and friends by the benevolence of her heart, and by her singularly affable and social manners.—At Weston, aged 87, Mrs. Webb.—At Rock parsonage, the Rev. Rich. Watkins, Rector of Rock, and Lord of the Manors of Clifton, Campville, and Haunton, in Stafford, and Hoon in Derbyshire. He is succeeded in those titles by his only son, Charles Severne Watkins, esq. Lieut. in the 3d or Prince of Wales's reg. of Dragoon guards.

SURREY.

Died.] In her 46th year, at Upper Dunstable House, Richmond, Dame Dinah, wife of Sir R. Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of G. Hayley, esq. Alderman and M. P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes.—At his house at East Sheen, Fabrot Geering, esq.—At Barnes, aged 26, Cha. Hunt Waring, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Culcope Bond, mercht. to Miss Ann Phipson.—Mr. N. Virrells, of Birm. to Miss E. Harvey.—

Mr. Tho. Hall to Miss R. Jones.—Mr. Hancock to Miss Miller, of Dale End.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Andrews, of Lettenhall, to Miss Ward.—Mr. Tho. Walthew, of Birm. to Miss Eliz. Marsh of same place.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Jas. Blount to Miss A. Jones, of Bilston.—At Cannock, Mr. J. Craddock, of Cannock Wood, to Miss Craddock, of the former place.

Died.] Mrs. Anne Roberts, aged 75.—Wm. Wallis Mason, esq. of Temple-street, Birm.—In the 24th year of her age, Miss F. Blyth, daughter of Benj. B. of Birm.—Same place, aged 32, from the effects of a paralytic attack, Mr. J. M. Jabet.—In his 67th year, Mr. Allen, of Mount street, Birm.—Highly esteemed and lamented, Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. W. S. of Cross-street, Birm.—At Walsall, Mr. J. Hardman, late of Perry Borr.—At the Foundry, near Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. John Banks, the celebrated Lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy, and Author of Treatises on Mills and Dynamus.—In Margaret-str. Cavendish-square, Mr. J. Hunt, of Birm.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Heytesbury, Richard Beadon, esq. son of the Bp. of Bath and Wells, to Miss Anna-Bella A'Court, 2d dau. of Sir Wm. A'C. bart.—At Ringwood, Hants, Mr. R. E. Wilmott, Attorney, of Bradford, Wilts, to Miss Cleeves, of the former place.—Mr. Jas. Hart, of Bradford, to Miss Williams, of Ross, in Herefordshire.—Mr. Lane, of Lower Bridmore Farm, in this co. to Miss Moore, only child of Mr. Stafford M. of Fontmell, Dorset.

Died.] On the 26th of April, after a tedious illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation, much respected by his friends and acquaintance, C. S. B. Sharp, esq. of Horton, near Bradford. As a man, he united to a sound judgment, integrity of heart; as a husband, few have equalled, and none have excelled him; as a brother, none was ever more affectionate; as a friend, none was ever more steady and sincere.—At Malmesbury, Mrs. E. Dewell, youngest sister of the late S. Dewell, M. D.—Aged 28, Mr. Geo. Eyles, of Sherborne.—Mr. W. Tarrant, a respectable clothier of Chippenham.—At his house at Kingston-Deverell, aged near 80, John Mervin, gent. the last surviving male issue of the ancient and respectable family of that name, formerly of Fonthill, in this co.—In Endless-street, Salisbury, aged 81, Mrs. Brown, mother of F. B. esq. of Harnham.—In the prime of life, Mr. Tho. Rake, of the city of Salisbury, a respectable member of the society of Friends, and a truly worthy honest man.—Also in the prime of life, Mr. M. Gillo, collar-maker, of Exeter-street, Salisbury.

YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Wetherherd is elected Master of the Free Grammar School in the room of the Rev. Luke Willey, resigned.

The long wished-for communication between the port of Hull, and the towns of Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Barnes, &c. with Liverpool, is at length effected, by the completion of the Dearne and Dove and Rochdale canals, so that vessels may now pass from the eastern coast by the rivers Humber and Dun, the Dearn and Dove, and Barnsley canals, and the Upper Calder navigation to Halifax, and thence, by the Rochdale canal and Lancashire navigations, to Manchester and Liverpool. The Dearne and Dove canal, in respect of locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. all built of the best Ashler stone, is equal, if not superior, to any canal in the kingdom. The locks are large enough to admit vessels from 50 to 60 tons burthen. About 140,000 tons of coals, and a great variety of other important articles have already passed upon this canal since it was opened; and the trade between the populous county of Lancaster and the East Riding of the co. of York, is likely to be much increased by this very interesting connexion by canals of the rivers Dun and Calder with the Mersey navigation and the W. coast.

Died.] Lately, Mr. Clarke, of Leeds, dyer; the gentleman who first discovered the art of dying cotton-wool of a scarlet colour.—After a long and severe illness, supported with the most Christian resignation, Mrs. Markland, wife of Edw. M. esq. one of the Aldermen of Leeds.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Hare, chandler, of Hull.—In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Leigh Williamson, A. M.

WALES.

The Bp. of St. Davids, with that liberality which has uniformly characterised him, has appropriated one-tenth of his income to the insitution of public schools within his diocese.

Died.] At Bath, John Llewellin, esq. of Welch St. Donats, Glamorgan, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said co. and for which he served the office of Sheriff in 1789.—Lately, in Glamorganshire, Mrs. J. Wood.—Also, in Gower-street, at the house of Robert

Sheldon, esq. Miss Louisa Bridger Goodrich, both daughters of the late Bridger G., esq. of Lenborough, Bucks.—At Haverfordwest, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Gen. Gascoyne, M. P.

IRELAND.

Mr. Justice Johnson, it has been finally determined, will be tried for the alleged libel, under the signature of *Juverna*, at Westminster Hall.

It appears, from an account laid before the house of Commons, that the total number of Dollar Tokens issued by the Bank of Ireland, to the 1st of March, 1805, at the rate of 6s. per token, was 671,509.

Ireland never was freer from crime than at the present moment. In at least one half of the assize towns, upon the late circuits, there was not one capital conviction.

Died.] In Mecklenburgh-street, Dublin, Mr. Jas. Solas Dodd, at the advanced age of 104. He was a member of the College of Surgeons of London, and formerly a Surgeon in the Navy.—In the 57th year of his age, Nich. Grimshaw, esq. of White-house, near Belfast, a gentleman of high respectability and distinguished worth. He was considered the father of the cotton manufacture in Ireland.—Lately, in Dublin, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Latouche, wife of the Right Hon. Dav. L. and daughter of the late worthy prelate, Dr. Geo. Marlay, Bp. of Dromore.—The Right Hon. Wm. Power Keating, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, &c. &c. He is succeeded in his titles by Lord Viscount Dunlo, Member for Galway.—In Dublin, Sir T. Leighton, bart.—Lately, same place, the Rt. Hon. Lord Carberry, late of Whitehaven, about a month after he had succeeded to the title on the decease of his nephew.

INDIA.

The last Bombay monsoon has been attended with uncommonly severe weather, which has been productive of much damage among the small craft on the coast.

Married.] At Calcutta, J. Money, esq. to the second daughter of H. Romus, esq.—W. Money, esq. to the third daughter of Sir J. Campbell.—On the 29th of Sept. at Bimlipatam, Tho. Malcolm, esq. to Miss Frances Dean.—At Columbo, in Ceylon, Tho. Christie, esq. Superintendant-General of Hospitals, to Miss Tolfrey, daughter of —— T. esq. of the Civil Service, King's establishment in Ceylon.

Died.] At Baroach, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of John Rich. L. esq.—Maj. Gen. Frazer. He was mortally wounded in gallantly executing the plans he had himself so judiciously formed for the late successful attack upon the infantry and artillery of Holkar.—At Madras, Lieut. Hen. Swaffield, of the 1st Native Inf.—Near Benares, in his 59th year, the Rev. Donald M'Kinnon, D. D. and Vicar of Claybrooke, in Leicester.—T. Grant, esq. Judge and Magistrate of Furrackabad, son of Sir James G. of Grant, bart.—On the 27th of Sept. in the Fort of Agra, in the East Indies, Col. Wm. Scott, resident at the Court of Delhi.

DEATHS ABROAD.

America.—Mr. Hezekiah Smith, pastor of the Baptist church in Haverhill, and one of the Fellows of Brown University, state of Rhode Island. This celebrated American minister died in Feb. last.—In his 67th year, the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Judge of the district court of New York.—At Lisbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, Wm. Macleod, esq. late first Lieut. on board H. M.'s frigate La Virginie.—At Trinidad, Capt. Rob. Paul, of H. M.'s ship Pheasant.—At Wurzburg, in his 56th year, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer J. N. Fisher. He was a native of Miesbach in Bavaria; and in 1779 became a teacher of mathematics at Ingoldstadt. He was afterwards astronomer to the observatory at Manheim; and since Sept. 1803, was a public teacher at Wurzburg. From the ingenuousness with which he always avowed his sentiments, he experienced many difficulties and dangers; and, in 1793, was obliged to take refuge in England till 1803, when he returned to it. At the time of his death, he was preparing his manuscripts for publication: among them are some interesting disquisitions on the state of Great Britain and other countries.—At Fontainbleau, Madame De Roulongeon, the last of the family of D'Aubigne. Agrippa D'Aubigne, famous for his courage, his attachment to Calvinism, and, above all, by the friendship of Henry IV. and Madame Du Maintenon, are two individuals who have particularly rendered the family illustrious.—At St. Petersburg, aged 47, Geo. Tatter, esq. Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty for the Electorate of Hanover at the Russian court.

M. Ambrose Didot, who died a short time since at the age of 84, was one of those few men, who, by carrying their art to the highest pitch, reflect lustre on their nation, and contribute to the prosperity of their country. Francis Didot, his father, an excellent printer, brought up his son in the love of the art which he meant him to follow, and early initiated him into all the knowledge requisite to distinguish him in it. Young Ambrose was soon remarked for that ardour which is favourable to the acquirement of knowledge; and these advantages, united to a refined taste, were eventually the means of raising the typographical art to that degree of perfection which now characterises it. For a long period the English press had been very generally adopted in preference to the French, and it remained for M. Didot to improve upon and bring into use that of his own country, which his genius soon accomplished. He also made many experiments in the improvement of paper; his first was devoted to that sort termed vellum, which was in use in England, and in consequence of his exertions France now makes all this kind of paper for herself. The first trials on the construction of it were at his own expence, at the paper manufactories at Annona. His success in the improvement of presses acquired him the attention of the ancient court, and he was charged with the printing of the books destined for the education of the Dauphin. He has left two sons inheriting his reputation and talents, Pierre and Firmin Didot, who are known to all Europe by their *chefs d' œuvres* in typography, and the additional perfection of their productions after their father appears to have retired from business.

On the 26th of March died, the Rt. Rev. Father Gabriel Gruber, general of the society of Jesuits; he was born at Vienna, and entered that society at an early age; he distinguished himself by his abilities in the science and in the liberal arts; he practised and taught successively rhetoric, history, mathematics, hydraulics, chemistry, architecture, and medicine, in which last he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were physical and chemical experiments, drawing, and painting. On the suppression of the society, the empress Maria Theresa took him into her service, and entrusted to him the superintendence of ship building at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses, from which an idea may be formed of the versatility of his genius and talents. Being sent to St. Petersburg several times on the business of the society, he gained the esteem of their Imperial Majesties. In 1802 he was elected general of the society, and shewed great tranquillity and perseverance in very arduous and trying circumstances! by his exertions the order increased in Russia, and was restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge procured many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the highest rank, who are deeply afflicted at his death. With those abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. On his decease a writing was found in which he nominates, pursuant to the statutes of the order, the Rt. Rev. Father Anthony Lustig, assistant and provincial, to govern the society as vicar general, until the election of a successor.

At Florence, in his 76th year, the Abbé Felix Fontana, the celebrated director of the cabinet of natural history founded by the late emperor Leopold, when Grand Duke of Tuscany, and author of a Treatise on Poison, in 2 vols. 4to. and other valuable works.

At Weimar, in Germany, on the 9th inst. of a fever, the celebrated dramatic poet, Frederick Schiller, author of the Robbers, Don Carlos, the Minister, &c. He was also author of "A History of the Thirty Years War in Germany," written in a most interesting and animated style. Upon the moral tendency of his play of the Robbers, as on the Beggar's Opera, great contrariety of opinion exists. The characteristic of this play is horror, which has been justly considered Schiller's forte; in fact, it has been justly observed, if the sanction of authority may be pleaded in favour of the irregularities of this play, our own immortal Shakspeare will prove an eloquent advocate; our passions are appealed to by each of these two writers, and the youthful genius of both bounds with scorn over the contracted circle, which the cold hand of art, with a presumptuous magic, has imperiously weaved for its confinement. Taste will preserve the beauties of Schiller, whilst candour will drop a tear over his faults, and blot them out for ever.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, APRIL, 1805.

D	H	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,71
1	7	29.86	47.5	49.5	65	h	SSE 0	drizzling . very thick upward . wind N W and	
	2	29.93	55.5	52.5	57	4	WNW 1	hazy . fine	[chiefly fine
2	7	30.11	47	52.5	59	2	WNW 1	. hazy	
	2	30.13	55	54.5	55	3	WNW 1	hazy . cloudy night : fine	
3	7	30.13	47	54	59	3	W 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.13	55	54	54	3	W 1	hazy . cloudy night : little rain . more wind and	
4	7	29.63	45	51,5	56	4	SW 3	. chiefly cloudy and rainy	[fine
	2	29.48	47	52	60	5	W 2	. little rain . fine eve	
5	7	29.77	39.5	47.5	58	1	WNW 1	: suddenly cloudy with little hail and rain	
	2	29.72	47.5	49	56	5	WNW 2	rain . fine at times . rainy night : chiefly fine	
6	7	29.78	40.5	48	59	5	NNW 1	rain . fine at times	
	2	29.93	46	48	57	5	N 2	chiefly fine	
7	7	30.28	42	48	59	4	N 1	. hazy and less cloudy	
	2	30.36	52	50	55	2	N 1	hazy	
8	7	30.52	38	47	61	f	NNE 0	. not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.52	50	50	56	2	NNE 1	. cloudless night	
9	7	30.53	39.5	48	60	f	NNE 1	not cloudy . more foggy . brighter	
	2	30.49	52	50.5	56	h	NNE 1	not cloudy . foggy eve . cloudless	
10	7	30,42	40.5	44.5	59	f	NE 0	not cloudy . more foggy . brighter	
	2	30 33	51.5	51	58	h	NE 0	not cloudy . brighter . cloudless night	
11	7	30.16	41.5	50	58	2	NE 0	foggy . thick fog . less foggy	
	2	30.06	52	52	57	h	NE 0	not cloudy	
12	7	29.93	42	50.5	59	f	SSE 0	not cloudy . more foggy . clear	
	2	29.88	59	54	47	0	S 1	. hazy	
13	7	29.80	42.5	50	55	1	S 1	hazy	
F	2	29.74	60.5	54	46	1	SSE 1	. wind E.	
14	7	29,57	47.5	52	55	2	ENE 1	. more wind	
	2	29.56	59	54	51	3	E 3	. less wind	
15	7	29,57	44	50	58	2	NE 1	hazy . little wet	
	2	29.55	54	53	55	3	N 2	. cloudy eve	
16	7	29.64	43.5	51	56	5	NNW 1	hazy	
	2	29.67	49	52.5	54	4	WNW 1	. more cloudy . little rain at night	
17	7	29.86	42	51	58	5	N 1	hazy . drizzly at times	
	2	29,97	47.5	51.5	58	5	N 1	hazy . chiefly fine	
18	7	30.08	45	49.5	59	3	N 1	hazy . more cloudy at times	
	2	30,12	54	52	51	5	NNW 1	. fine at times	
19	7	30.19	46	51	59	2	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.22	56.5	53	48	2	NE 2	. cloudy . fine : clear	
20	7	30.33	40	50	52	f	N 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.33	56	55.5	53	4	N 1	. little wet . fine	
21	7	30.38	45	53	58	3	SSW 1		
	2	30.30	61.5	55	51	3	WNW 1	. thick upward at night . little wet	
22	7	30.25	45	47.5	58	h	E 1	drizzly . fine	
	2	30.21	54	53	49	2	E 1		
23	7	30.26	39	46	57	1	ENE 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	30.17	51	50.5	55	4	NE 1	. clear night	
24	7	29.82	37 5	48	58	h	E 1	not cloudy . cloudy . fine	
	2	29.62	51.5	49.5	47	3	SE 2	. cloudy . gentle rain at night	
25	7	29.44	45	49	63	5	E 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy and rain at times	
	2	29 51	51.5	51.5	60	4	ESE 1	hazy and little wet . less cloudy at times	
26	7	29 58	43.5	49	60	h	NNE 1	. brighter and not cloudy	
	2	29.58	55.5	52.5	58	3	NNE 1	hazy . cloudy night and little rain	
27	7	29.78	44.5	50	61	5	N 1	little wet at times	
	2	29.86	50.5	51.5	56	4	N 1	. more cloudy . sleet and drizzling at night	
28	7	29.86	39.5	49	61	5	NNE 0	little sleet and small rain . less cloudy	
	2	29.96	45.5	49	56	4	NNE 0	. fine . cloudy night : rain and snow	
29	7	29 71	37.5	46.5	64	h	E 2	snow and much rain.	
N	2	29.45	42	46	69	h	N 1	rain . fine. cloudy and drizzly at times : fine	
30	7	29.78	37.5	46.5	60	1	N 1		
	2	29.82	48	48	52	2	N 1	. thick upward at night : clear	

Errata in the Meteorological Journal for March.

Day 7, at 7, wind should be N. E.—Day 14, at 2, therm. in should be 55—Day 22, at barom. should be 30.10—Day 27 and 28, at 7, therm. out should be 35.5 and 30.5.

PRICES OF STOCKS from April 26, to May 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805 Apl.													
26	....	57	57⅛ . 8	74	89⅛	....	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	.....	1s pm.
27	....	57⅛	57⅛ . ⅛	74⅛	89	....	16⅛	2⅛	..	..	.....	.....	2s pm.
29	....	57⅛	58⅛ . 8	74⅛	89⅛	....	16⅛	..	..	..	180	1s dis.	3s pm.
30	....	57⅛	58⅛ . 8	74¼	89⅛	97⅜	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	.....	3s pm.
May 1	St.	Philip	and St. James.										
2	....	57⅜	58¼ .	74⅛	89⅛	97½	16⅛	..	.	..	.....	.....	.....
3	....	57⅜	58 . 7⅞	74	89⅛	97⅛	16⅛	..	56½	9¼	178¾	1s dis.	2s pm.
4	....	57¼	58⅛ .	74	89⅛	97¼	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	1s dis.	1s pm.
6	172½	57¼	58⅛ .	74	89⅞	97¾	16⅛	2⅜	56⅜	..	181	1s dis.	1s pm.
7	172½	57⅜	58⅛ . ¼	74	89⅛	97⅛	16⅛	..	56⅛	9⅛	182	1s dis.	1s pm.
8	....	57¼	58⅛ . 7⅛	74	90	98	16⅛	.	56⅛	..	182	.....	.....
9	172¼	57¼	58 . 7⅛	74	90	98	16⅛	..	..	..	182	1s dis.	1s pm.
10	171½	57¼	58⅛ . 8	73⅞	90	98	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	1s dis.	Par.
11	....	57¼	58 . 7⅞	73⅛	89⅞	98	16⅛	..	56⅛	..	.....	1s dis.	Par.
13	171½	57¼	58 . 7⅞	73⅛	90	....	16⅛	..	..	9⅛	181¼	.....	1s pm.
14	171⅜	57⅜	58 . ⅛	73⅛	90⅛	98⅛	16⅛	2⅛	..	9⅛	182	.....	.....
15	....	57¼	58 . ⅛	73⅛	90⅛	98⅛	16⅛	..	56⅛	9⅛	182	1s dis.	1s pm.
16	....	57⅜	58⅛ . ⅛	73⅛	90⅛	98⅛	16⅛	..	56⅛	9⅛	.....	.....	1s pm.
17	Princess	of Wales	born.										
18	....	57⅛	58⅛ . ⅛	73⅛	90⅛	98⅛	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	1s dis.	1s pm.
20	172¼	57⅛	58⅛ . ⅛	73⅛	90⅛	98	16⅛	..	..	..	.....	1s dis.	1s pm.
21	....	57⅛	58⅛ . ⅛	74	90⅛	98	16⅛	..	..	9⅛	182½	2s dis.	1s dis.
22	173	57⅛	58⅛ . ⅛	74	90⅛	....	16⅛	..	..	..	183½	1s dis.	Par
23	Ascension Day.												

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 18, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	87	2	70	2	39	4	29	11
Surrey	102	4	76	0	41	8	30	8
Hertford	80	9	40	6	45	0	26	9
Bedford	84	9	68	9	42	5	26	6
Huntingdon	86	10	....		41	8	24	10
Northampton	89	4	66	6	46	9	24	6
Rutland	87	6	....		49	0	23	0
Leicester	85	2	....		48	1	24	6
Nottingham	87	0	67	0	47	4	26	0
Derby	87	4	....		57	0	30	8
Stafford	89	4	....		42	9	29	4
Salop	88	5	64	0	50	5	27	0
Hereford	84	6	51	2	43	10	27	10
Worcester	89	9	....		46	3	28	4
Warwick	98	6	....		50	6	28	8
Wilts	81	4	....		41	0	30	1
Berks	87	4	....		42	3	27	11
Oxford	86	0	....		41	9	27	0
Bucks	79	1	....		44	11	29	6
Brecon	84	10	51	2	46	4	24	0
Montgomery	84	10	....		43	2	23	7
Radnor	85	3	....		47	2	24	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	84	4	52	0	37	8	30	6
Kent	96	8	..	..	41	4	31	8
Sussex	96	6	..	..	47	0	34	2
Suffolk	84	11	48	0	36	4	30	9
Cambridge	79	4	52	0	38	3	21	9
Norfolk	85	10	..	..	51	2	24	8
Lincoln	84	11	66	9	41	8	22	5
York	79	1	74	8	39	10	23	11
Durham	82	11	..	..	..	..	25	0
Northumberland	78	1	60	0	38	8	22	7
Cumberland	90	7	57	6	44	0	27	8
Westmorland	100	0	63	0	39	2	27	8
Lancaster	88	5	..	..	41	4	28	8
Chester	81	5	..	..	50	6	..	..
Flint	.....		..	..	51	8	..	..
Denbigh	92	9	..	..	49	11	25	11
Anglesea	80	0	..	..	48	0	20	0
Canarvon	86	8	..	..	44	0	21	9
Merioneth	90	2	..	..	49	4	24	8
Cardigan	80	0	..	..	38	6	20	0
Pembroke	79	4	..	..	47	0	20	0
Carmarthen	93	10	..	..	54	4	21	5
Glamorgan	91	6	..	..	56	0	28	0
Gloucester	86	1	..	..	46	9	26	6
Somerset	92	0	..	..	46	6	27	5
Monmouth	96	4	..	..	43	2	..	..
Devon	98	11	..	..	45	9	28	3
Cornwall	96	0	..	..	46	3	25	5
Dorset	88	1	..	..	40	10	35	3
Hants	91	2	..	..	38	11	32	4

Average of England & Wales.
Wheat 87s. 8d.; Rye 57s. 7d.; Barley 44s. 6d.; Oats 26s. 7d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SPRING sowing every where finished in the happiest manner; and the crops generally even, healthy, and promising, but backwarder than usual by three weeks, at least, including tares, rape, and grasses of all sorts. The wheats, on cold damp lands, and in high exposed situations, of late looked thin, and in some few places began to turn yellow; but the succeeding favourable weather has had the best effect, and no complaint is now made respecting the wheat: farther, with the proviso of having seasonable weather at blooming time, it is the opinion of the most experienced farmers, that the present will be *a wheat year*. Very fortunately, the long prevalence of north and north-east winds has yet produced no blight; and, from their long continuance hitherto, we may argue a favourable change at a very critical season. The Spring wheats sowed in March look remarkably promising and large in the grass: we are unable to speak to the quantity sown, but have reason to suspect it not to be very great, in the south particularly. Some farmers, from the backwardness of the wheat, are apprehensive of mildew; but, from the long-continued easterly winds and cold, we have reason to expect a favourable turn of warm and seasonable weather, in which that misfortune does not usually occur. In the great corn districts, the stock of wheat on hand is not so low as was foreboded, and a good harvest bring a very considerable reduction of price. The lands intended for turnips work admirably well.

Live stock of all kinds, fat and lean, very plentiful in the country, and cheaper by 30s. in 16l. or about 10 per cent. The fall of lambs has been generally good, remarkably so in the north and west, and in Wales: on the south coast, they have suffered some loss from the weather and from the ewes slipping, and the lambs have been chiefly single. Very few thoroughly fat lambs have yet come to market. Mutton has had a fall of a shilling per stone at

Smithfield market, and Beef nearly as much.—Beef 5s. per stone. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Best dairy pigs, of six or seven stone, at Finchley, 5s. 6d. Larger and ordinary, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Town Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.——Threshing machines getting more into use throughout the country.—Many experiments going forward, in various parts, with oxen as beasts of labour, and paring and burning successful wherever tried.

Middlesex, May 24.

COMMERCE.

WE have every reason to believe the variation in the price of drugs was never so great as at this time. All in this way seems arbitrary. At one chymist's the same article is sold for six shillings, for which another charges eight, or perhaps nine shillings.

It is deserving of consideration, if nothing more, that the retail price of both bread and meat bears no proportion to the wholesale purchase of those articles. Of meat, the butchers charge private families eight pence per pound, and more, and yet serve the soldiers in the district at six pence, and we believe obtain nevertheless a good profit. This circumstance has induced many gentlemen to associate and kill their own sheep and lambs, and, in some places, oxen.

It has lately been reported to the Board of Trade, that there was exported annually, from Benares alone, to the Deccan and Mahratta states, by inland traders, upwards of a lack of maunds of sugar.

The disturbances on the borders of the Desert of Arabia has become so violent and general, that, we are informed, the last caravan has been obliged to wait upwards of two months before it could proceed with a prospect of safety.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 24, 1805, to May 21, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.						
Males 775	1512	Males 609	1244	Between	2 and 5 . 153	50 and 60 . 110		
Females 737		Females 635			5 and 10 . 58	60 and 70 . 66		
Whereof have died under 2 years old 368					10 and 20 . 35	70 and 80 . 48		
					20 and 30 . 102	80 and 90 . 27		
					30 and 40 . 127	90 and 100 . 3		
					40 and 50 . 127	100 . . . 0		

Peck Loaf 4s 11d, 4s 8d, 4s 8d. 4s 8d
Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

April 23, 1805, to May 18, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ALMOND J. Worcester, victualler (Shepherd, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury) Ayres, J. W. Hadleigh, Suffolk, shopkeeper (Blofield, Lawrence lane) Atkinson L. Bolton, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer (Baron and Co. Wigan.)

Burton J. New court, Fleet Market, carpenter (Patten, Cross street, Hatton Garden) Bunn S. London Wall, pawnbroker (Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars) Bond J. Southwark, cheesemonger (Sherwin, Great James street Bedford row) Barnes R. Durham, mercer (Messrs. Wards, Durham) Brown R. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, corn dealer (Leman, Bristol) Beeston A. and S. Gerrard street, Soho, haberdashers (Batchelor, Clement's Inn) Bird W. New street, Covent Garden, hatter (Birkett, Bond street.)

Collins J. Gough square, engraver (Oakley, New London street) Cavans A. Pall Mall, auctioneer (Taunton, Essex street, Strand) Cowdery, J. S. Whitechapel road, merchman (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street) Clinsman J. and T. Gell, Kingston-upon Hull, merchant (Frost, Hull) Clarke T. Lymbourne, Essex, rowkeeper (Baddeley, Lemon street) Charlton T. Bolton, Lancashire, innkeeper (Foulkes and Co. Manchester) Clarke J. and W. Wake, Clapham common, Surrey, corn-dealer (Salkeld, Hatton Garden.)

Derbyshire J. Jun. Matlock, Derbyshire, slater (Cantrell, King's Newton, Derbyshire) Dann W. T. Bentham, B. Bentham and J. Baikie, Chatham, bankers (Jefferys, Chatham)

Farley T. R. Steyning, Sussex, linen-draper (Sudlow and Co. Monument Yard) Ferne R. B. Litchfield, wine merchant (Simpson, Litchfield) Furlonge M. Guilford-street, Russell square, merchant (Hulme, Brunswick square.)

Garrad J. Orford, Suffolk, mariner (Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane, Goodbody J. Abingdon, Berks, breeches maker (Pratt, Abingdon) Gamon J. Kingsland road, flax dresser (Eddis, Clements lane, Lombard street) Gold A. Birmingham, grocer (Smith and Co. Birmingham) Groote G. W. Dean street, Soho, chymist (Batchelor, Clement's inn) Glover C. Albemarle street, upholsterer (Foulkes, Southampton street, Covent Garden.)

Hurry F. and T. Howden Dock, Walls End, Northumberland, ship builders (Clayton and Co. Newcastle upon-Tyne) Hitchcock H. Avebury, Wiltshire, maltster (Griffiths and Co. Marlborough) Hodgkin J. Tabernacle walk, grocer (Allan, Fenchurch street) Hart T. South street, Berkeley square, tailor (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square) Henzell G. otherwise George Lawson Henzell, Sackhewell, brandy merchant (Holland, Lambeth road.)

Jones J. Liverpool, victualler (Blackrock, Liverpool) Judd J. Bishopsgate-street without, slopseller (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate) Ingle J. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, mercer (Pencil and Co. Ashby-de la-Zouch) Jackson J. T. of the Washway, Lambeth, stock-broker (Bennetts and Co. King's armsyard, Coleman street.)

King W. Birmingham, factor (Burnish, Birmingham) Kempshall T. Bridge's lane, Blackfriers Road, grocer (Williamson, Clifford's Inn) Kenworthy J. Bollington, Cheshire, cotton-spinner (Taylor, Manchester.)

Lee J. York, woollen-draper (Munby, York) Luffman W. Ealing, butcher (Power, Clifford's Inn) Lambert T. Jervaux, Yorkshire, horse-dealer (Coates, Ripon) Lewis B. Halstead, Essex, money scrivener (Sparling, Colchester) Lewis W. Dowlais, Glamorganshire, shop-keeper (Morgan, Bristol.)

Milner J. Nottingham, hosier (Cutts and Co. Nottingham) Massey J. Mossfield, check manufacturer (Watkes, Stockport) Marne G. the younger, Colchester, Essex, horse dealer Macphie A. Ilford, Essex, merchant (Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street) Mewen A. Liverpool, broker (Sutcliff, Liverpool.)

Newbury T. Great Gotam street, builder (Pattan, Great street, Hatton Garden) Nicholls J. G. Mousley, Surrey, merchant (Deanett and Co. King's arms yard, Coleman street) Neville C. Dartford, Kent, coach-maker (Hughes Cross court, Drury lane.)

Paine. G. Brompton, Kent, butcher (Blandford and Co. King's Bench Walks, Temple) Phipps J. Copthall court, Throgmorton street, broker (Grenson and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street) Pow J. Worcester, builder (Welles, Worcester) Payne W. Great Carter lane, Doctor's commons, druggist (Nethersole and Co. Essex street, Strand.)

Rhodes J. Manchester, merchant (Kearsley and Co. Manchester) Redpath J. Deptford bridge, Kent, upholder, (Maddox and Co. Lincoln's inn) Rhodes J. and J. Justinmead, Manchester, cotton manufacturers (Taylor, Manchester) Reason J. Manningtree, Essex, baker (Sergeant, Colchester) Redmond J. Adam streets, Manchester square, tailor (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square) Redford G. Bedford, Lancashire, cotton spinner (Knight, Manchester r.)

Spencer J. Deptford, rope maker (Robins and Co. Battlett's buildings, Holborn) Sutherland J. Little Tower hill, brandy merchant (Gatty and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street) Stephens J. James street, St. Martin's in the Fields, corn dealer (Buck, Berkeley street, Portman square) Stewart W. Liverpool, liquor merchant (Ascroft, Liverpool) Sharpe J. Stockton, Durham, linen-draper (Frank, Stockton.)

Thomas M. Kingsland Crescent, Middlesex, draper (Flashman, Ely place.)

Woolf M. and L. Moses, Fishmonger alley, Southwark, salesman (Isaacs, Great George street, Minories) Whitaker J. Manchester, and T. Usher, Bristol, dealers (Edge, Manchester) Whitaker J. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-twist dealer (Partington, Manchester) Wilcox, C. Chewton-Mendip, Somersetshire, victualler (Clifford, Bristol) Webb W. Westminster-bridge road, coal merchant (Beecham, Bouverie street, Fleet street) Waddington S. F. Southwark, banker (Murphy, Bouverie street, Fleet street) Wrigley M. and J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant (Gibbon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire) Watson, J. Liverpool, merchant (Field, Friday street, Cheapside) Wilson C. Manchester, woollen draper (Taylor, Manchester) Walker D. Holborn, bookseller (Aubrey, Tooke's court, Cursitor street.)

Yates S. Wood street, merchant (Palmer and Co. Warnford court, Throgmorton street) Young F. Neath, Glamorganshire, innkeeper (James, Swansea)

DIVIDENDS.

Andrus. J. Aberyravenny, Monmouthshire, ironmonger, May 27. Adamson J. Manchester, merchant, May 27. Arrowsmith J. Stockport, Chester, baker, June 12. Alger W. Leadenhall street, haberdasher, July 5.

Battier, J. R. and J. J. Gold square, Crutched friars, merchants, May 25. Blackmore R. Cobonade, Foundling hospital, painter, May 18 and June 1. Brown J. Strand, gunmaker, May 25. Broadhurst J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, hatmaker, May 25. Booth E. Manchester, butcher, May 30. Bigland R. Worcester, Gloucestershire, cheese factor, June 11. Battier, J. R. Gold square, Crutched friars, June 8. Barnes T. Fleet street, stationer, July 23. Bate F. Vine lane, Golden square, printseller, June 11. Bone N. Strand, baker, June 11.

Castley R. Doncaster, dealer in horses, May 21. Clay B. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, linen-draper, May 17. Curtis J. Boston, Lincolnshire, innholder, May 15. Carne S. Danbury, Essex, merchant, May 25. Cortissos A. H. Leman street, Goodman's fields, merchant, May 25. Challenor T. Liverpool, victualler, May 29. Collis T. J. Clapham road, Surrey, coach-maker, May 25. Carr J. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, joiner, May 29. Cooper T. the younger, Derby, watch-maker, June 11. Chivers W. Stepney Causeway, mariner, June 15. Chaplin S. High street, Southwark, grocer. June 11.

Doughty J. Stokesley, York, grocer, May 24. Dorwell M. and W. Wells, shopkeeper, May 27. Detchick J. Derby, grocer, May 30. Drummond W. Fobbing, Essex, mariner, June 8. Day J. Oxford street, linen draper, June 1. Doughty T. Market Raisen, Lincolnshire, innholder, June 5. Dyck P. D. Van, A. J. G. Leuren, and W. A. De Gruiter Wink, Circus, Minories, merchants, June 25.

Edwards E. Pevensey, Sussex, dealer, April 27 and May 4. Epworth J. White-rose court, Coleman street, factor, June 8.

Figgins F. Stockport, Cheshire, upholsterer, May 20. Fisher W. Cambridge, woollen-draper, May 28. Field J. Watford, Herts, miller, June 8. Fouard J. L. and J. Park lane, stable-keepers, June 6. Forbes J. and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, July 5.

Garrett W. Rood lane, Fenchurch street, merchant, May 18. Grant W. Greek street, Soho, paper stainer, June 11. German J. Aldermanbury, hosier, June 11.

Hilton R. Holywell street, Strand, victualler, June 1. Hutchinson W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, hardwareman, May 15. Hilder W. Hulling, Kent, victualler, May 28. Hanson B. and E. Asling, Charter house square, merchants, May 28. Herries C. and J. Nailer, London, merchants, June 11. Higson J. and T. Tasker, Liverpool, linen drapers, May 29. Hendrick R. Blossom street, Spitalfields, silk dyer, May 25. Hope P. Liverpool, merchant, May 22. Harris W. Drury lane, woollen draper, June 1.

Jackson J. Manchester, muslin manufacturer, May 20. Jones W. Swansea, merchant, May 27. Jarritt, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker, June 11.

Knibbs T. and J. Hickson, ropemakers' alley, Moorfields, iron founders, June 11.

Lewis J. and S. Cohn, Liverpool, and M. De Jongh, Manchester, merchants, May 29. Locke C. Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens, chymist, May 25. Levy L. and J. Osborne place, Brick lane, Whitechapel, vermicelli manufacturers, June 4. Lumb S. Rishworth, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer, June 14.

M'Clicken A. Chelsea, victualler, June 8. Moss J. Salisbury, ironmonger, May 14. M'Kinlay D. and A. M. Belesario, Size lane, merchants, May 25. Mitchell T. Hatton court, Threadneedle street, merchant, June 8. Morgan R. B. Birmingham, button-maker, June 11.

Norton G. late of Little Wild street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, carpenter, June 8. Norcross T. Rivington, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer, June 14. Nesbitt J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbitt the younger, Aldermanbury, merchants, June 11. Noble M. Narrow wall, Lambeth, merchant, June 11. Nutter J. Blackman street, Borough, cheesemonger, June 11.

Osborne I. Oxford, sadler, May 25. Ogden J. Aston-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinner, June 10. Ogilvie W. and J. Saville row, army agents, June 11.

Parr J. Welsford, Union court, underwriter, June 1. Polly, J. St. Giles's, racking manufacturer, May 25. Powditch, Liverpool, mariner, May 20. Pollington C. Havant, Hampshire, June 18. Pickering R. Cheapside, paper stainer, May 25. Penny W. T. Shone Terrace, mariner, June 8. Price J. Finsbury square, merchant, June 29. Pardoe W. Clements lane, ivory turner, June 15. Powis R. Grosvenor Mews, St. George's, veterinary surgeon, June 8. Pare J. Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener, June 11. Price T. Red-cross street, Southwark, upholsterer, June 22. Peck A. Gravesend, Kent, carpenter, July 20.

Raven W. Colchester, linen-draper, May 2. Rich J. S. and J. Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factors, May 14. Riddell A. and R. High street, Borough, grocers, June 1. Roberts F. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, mercer, June 1. Rawstorne J. Pontefract, Yorkshire, merchant, June 10. Rogers R. Carlean, Monmouth, dealer, June 3. Robinson J. Liverpool, silversmith, June 10. Rossiter L. Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothier, June 10. Rowan J. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, pedlar, June 10.

Scott J. Dowgate Wharf, and G. Losh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, factors, May 8. Smith J. Osset, Yorkshire, woolgrapier, May 23. Stewart R. and W. Manchester, merchants, May 21. Shepherd P. Lynn, Norfolk, draper, May 18. Sadler E. F. Gloucester, mercer, May 21. Solomons S. New street, Shadwell, merchant. Scott J. Macclesfield, innkeeper, May 29. Sharland G. South Molton, Devon, money-scrivener, May 29.

Tagg M. Bath, grocer, May 23. Trash S. Oxford, grocer, May 25. Towle T. and J. Jackson, Newgate st. warehousemen, May 29. Teasdale T. late of Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper, June 6. Tansley J. Great Marylebone street, glass-seller, June 11. Thomas J. Spread-eagle court, Finch lane, Cornhill, July 9.

Wreghte W. Fenchurch street, wine merchant, April 29. Wood R. Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, corn-factor, May 17. Wright T. Easington, Bucks, coach-maker, May 29. Whalley T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, June 4. Winter J. late of Combe-St.-Nicholas, Somerset, leather-dresser, June 1. Wallis J. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, druggist, June 8. Wardell G. Mansell street, Goodman's fields, mariner, June 8. Welch H. Strood, Kent, carpenter, June 8. Wilkinson J. the younger, Lower Grosvenor place, Hanover sq. June 29.

Young J. Southampton, linen-draper, June 1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If our correspondent, who desires to communicate with the writer on the convexity of waggon wheels, will favour us with his remarks or quæres, they shall be immediately sent to the above author, who resides at some distance from town.

Our valuable correspondent at Oxford, we trust, will not be displeased with us for recommending a truce to the Homeric Disputation.

We shall always be willing to give place to a discussion on literary subjects, carried on with urbanity, but it must at a reasonable time be brought to an end: we therefore are constrained sometimes, without the least presumption, to act the part of moderators.

We have received several favours from our friends which we have not had room to insert, but which will be respected.

We have searched for the Sermon at the desire of our correspondent Notegoro *but we are sorry to say without success.*